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USSR Report

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS

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1983 SOVIET TRADE AND TECHNICAL COOPERATION REVIEWED

Moscow FOREIGN TRADE in English No 6, Jun 84 pp 2-9

[Article by Ivan Kapranov, Head of the Planning and Economic Department, USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations: "USSR Economic and Technical Cooperation With Foreign Countries in 1983"]

[Text]

In 1983 the Soviet Union rendered economic and technical assistance to 60 foreign countries in constructing, expanding and operating industrial enterprises, transport, agricultural and other projects as well as in conducting geological prospecting, developing education and public health systems. In 1983 the complete equipment export amounted to over 3,200 million rubles and increased by 9.8 per cent as compared to 1982. Last year Soviet complete equipment and materials were exported to 51 countries for 761 projects. Over this period 110 projects were fully completed and commissioned and separate workshops and installations manufacturing finished products began to function at 83 projects.

In cooperation with the socialist countries in 1983 the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress such as all-round development of USSR trade, economic, scientific and technical relations with the fraternal countries, the Soviet Union's active participation in the socialist economic integration and consecutive fulfilment of long-term specific programmes of cooperation were realized.

K.U. Chernenko, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the February (1984) Plenary Meeting said: "By developing and deepening in every way our unity and cooperation with all other countries of the socialist community in all fields, including, of course, such an important sphere as the economy, we are making a great contribution to the cause of peace, progress and security of the peoples."

Cooperation with the CMEA member-countries is successfully progressing.

In *Bulgaria* in 1983 coke-oven battery No. 4 (capacity 650,000 tons per year) and the "1150" blooming-slabbing mill (reconstruction) with its capacity increased up to 400,000 tons of rolled metal per year at the Kremikovtsi iron-and-steel works, a central gas fractional plant (capacity 300,000 tons per year—for raw material) and an installation for the sulphuric acid alkylation of petrol (215,000 tons per year) at the Burgas petrochemical complex, power block No. 5 (capacity 60 MW) at the Ruse-Vostok-IV thermal power station, a cardboard-making machine (70,000 tons per year) in Pazardzhik, a house-building complex in Burgas, a biofactory for growing trichogrammas in Gorni Dybnik were put into operation. Capacities for extracting coal, lead-zinc ores and producing ammonia, etc. were expanded.

The third stage of the Kozloduy atomic power station (two blocks 1,000 MW each) was constructed, the capacities of the Maritsa-Vostok-II thermal power station were increased (from 600 up to 1,020 MW) as well as those of the Lenin iron-and-steel works (for steel from 500,000 up to 1,500,000 tons and for rolled metal from 660,000 up to 1,000,000 tons); the Asarel copper-dressing complex (15 million tons of ore per year), the Erma-river lead-zinc ore-dressing complex (1,100,000 tons), coal mines and open-cast collieries were constructed, installations for manufacturing ammonia, weak nitric acid and ammonium nitrate at the Dimitrovgrad chemical complex, a paper-making machine in Silistra were constructed, and production of steering mechanisms at the Zvezda (Star) factory in Lukovit was started. Completing items for tractor production were supplied, railway lines (total length nearly 1,100 km) reconstructed, house-building complexes modernized and geological prospecting for oil, gas (including that on the Black Sea continental shelf on a contract basis) and solid minerals continued.

In *Hungary* in August 1983 the first power block (capacity 440 MW) at the Paks atomic power station was put into full industrial use; it began generating power in December 1982. During 1983 the power block generated nearly 2,500 million kWh of electric power which meets almost eight per cent of the country's requirements for electric power. Two continuous billet casting machines at the Danube iron-and-steel complex (reconstruction with increased total capacity from 0.8 up to 1.2 million tons of

slabs per year) and a line for the transverse cutting of strips at the Székesfehérvár aluminium rolling mill were put into operation. Test operation of the North-Budapest sewage purification installations was begun. At the Danube iron-and-steel complex the construction of a by-product coke battery (capacity one million tons) was continued. The deliveries of equipment for a sintering plant and for reconstruction of the "1700" mill at this complex were completed. The construction of a workshop manufacturing phosgene at the Borsod chemical complex and an elevator in Dunaujvaros is soon to be completed. Assistance was rendered in developing the Hungarian post-office network.

In *Vietnam* the first power block (capacity 110 MW) at the Pha Lai thermal power station was put into use which is of importance for supplying the northern part of the country with electricity. The Thanglong bridge across the Red river in Hanoi was opened to traffic. The research atomic reactor in Da Lat was put into operation. The Moc Chau green tea-leaf-processing and packing factory (capacity 42 tons a day) was commissioned. Nearly 12,000 hectares of hevea plantations were put under cultivation. In January 1983 the river Black (Da) had its dam completed at the construction site of the Hao Binh water engineering system (1,920 MW). The preparatory work for constructing the Tri An hydro-electric power station (400 MW) in the south of the country is in hand. The second stage of the Bim Son cement factory (capacity 600,000 tons; the factory's total capacity 1,200,000 tons) is close to completion. Work on expanding the Lao Cai apatite mine, with constructing an ore-dressing factory, on construction of the Cam Pha automobile repair and mechanical engineering repair shops, and a diesel engine factory in Go Dam is in full swing; the construction and erection work at the Lam Thao superphosphate factory was completed.

Equipment was supplied for the construction of electric power transmission lines, several coal mines and open-cast mines, the Hanoi railway junction (reconstruction), the Hanoi Trade Union Palace of Culture, for the development of virgin and long-fallow lands, for several tea-processing and packing factories, etc.

A new trend in USSR-Vietnam economic cooperation was the setting up of the Soviet-Vietnamese joint enterprise for prospecting and extracting oil and gas from the continental shelf in the south of Vietnam. In future it will be of great significance for developing Vietnam's economy and obtaining foreign currency. The Soviet Union conducts comprehensive geophysical research, prepares sites for installing sea stationary platforms, floating drilling rigs, etc.

The signing of a Long-term Programme for the Development of Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation between the USSR and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, which specified long-term development of the two countries' economic ties, was an important step towards further expansion and strengthening of USSR-Vietnam all-round cooperation.

In the *GDR* at the Jänschwalde thermal power station the third power block (capacity 500,000 kW) (the station's total capacity—six turbo-generator sets each of 500,000 kW) is in trial operation. A high frequency pipe-welding installation at a tube-making factory in Karl-Marx-Stadt (85,000 tons per year), a power-and-heat supply plant with steam extraction from turbine No. 1 at the Nord atomic power station (capacity 25 MW) in Greifswald, a gas transport automatic control system for the South gas pipeline were completed. Equipment was delivered for the third and fourth stages of the Nord atomic power station (its total capacity will reach 3,520 MW), for the Stendal atomic power station (2,000 MW), a workshop for drying fodder yeast in Pirna, the Sachsenwerk electrical engineering factory in Dresden as well as for the geological prospecting for oil, gas and solid minerals.

In the *Republic of Cuba* 47 projects were put into operation last year. Among them: the first stage of a textile complex in Santiago de Cuba (40 million sq.m of cloth per year), the first stage of the Balance cotton-spinning mill in Havana, the first stage of a factory for repairing vehicles and engines in Santiago de Cuba, two new sugar mills in the provinces Granma and Camagüey. Nine sugar mills had their reconstruction and modernization completed. Twenty-four educational centres for training national specialists for various economic sectors were equipped with Soviet facilities.

The construction of a nickel factory in Punta Gorda on a compensation basis (capacity 30,000 tons of nickel- and cobalt-containing products per year), the Juragua atomic power station and a petroleum-refining factory (3 million tons per year) in Cienfuegos was continued. The José Martí metallurgical enterprise, the Havana thermal power station (capacity 500 MW) are being expanded; electric power transmission lines (total length over 1,000 km), a central shop for repairing equipment for thermal power stations and transformers in Havana are under construction; the Nico López petroleum-refining factory in Havana and the Hermanos Diaz petroleum-refining factory in Santiago de Cuba are being reconstructed, construction of new and modernization of existing sugar mills is under

way; the sugar industry transport is being re-equipped and modernized; the Planta Mecánica engineering works in Santa Clara, two works for repairing lorries and a factory manufacturing and assembling TV sets in Havana are being expanded. The Havana and Camagüey airports had their reconstruction under way. The Havana-Santiago de Cuba communication line (length nearly 1,700 km) was laid. Assistance was rendered in developing colour television and railway transport. Geological prospecting for oil, gas and solid minerals was conducted as well as work on the irrigation and draining of lands and on operation of irrigating systems, etc.

In *Mongolia*, in 1983, the 60 major industrial enterprises constructed with USSR assistance turned out 55.6 per cent of the country's gross industrial output. Last year 50 important economic projects were fully or partially commissioned such as: the first power block (capacity 80 MW) at the country's largest thermo-electric plant No. 4 in Ulan Bator (its total capacity is 380 MW), a carpet factory in Erdenet (expanded up to 1.3 million sq.m of carpet goods per year), a house-building complex, a woodworking factory manufacturing millwork and built-in cabinet furniture in Ulan Bator, the second stage of a food-producing complex in Erdenet, a grain elevator and mill in Darhan, the Hutul cement-and-lime factory and a brick yard in Mandal Gobi (12 million bricks a year), nearly 95,000 square metres of dwelling space with cultural and welfare facilities in Ulan Bator, Darhan, Erdenet, Baganur, Hutul, Shariyn Gol and Choybalsan.

Multifaceted cooperation is also being carried out in developing Mongolia's agriculture. In 1983 ten large state farms were formed, 400 wells for watering pastures constructed, as well as almost 2,600 premises for livestock, 2,200 watering places, 1,300 hectares of small irrigating systems, fattening areas for 9 million head of sheep and goats, an enterprise manufacturing granulated fodder mixtures and grass flour, four fodder producing shops, etc. Agricultural machinery for developing 150,000 hectares of virgin lands in the existing state farms has been supplied, etc.

Equipment for electric power transmission lines, fluor-spar mines, the Baganur open-cast coal mine (six million tons per year), a radio and television studio in Ulan Bator, radio stations, microwave links, bus maintenance depots in Ulan Bator, for the construction of a terminal building at the airport in the capital city as well as reinforced concrete bridges and a brick yard in Ulan Bator (expansion), for hospitals in Ulan Bator, vocational schools in different towns of Mongolia and for scores of other projects is being delivered. Big amount of work was conducted in prospecting for solid minerals, including copper, fluor-spar and phosphates.

In *Poland* the 7th and 8th (the final) boiler units (capacity 650 tons of steam per hour each) were put into operation at the Polanec thermal power station (steam turbines were supplied by the Polish side) as well as the Rzeszow green-house complex (area six hectares), and a gas compressor station in the Tarnow town region (capacity 280,000 cu.m of gas per hour). Sea geophysics researches on the Baltic Sea shelf for the jointly owned (the USSR, Poland, the GDR) Petrobaltik organization, carried out on a contract basis, were completed. Assistance was rendered in constructing the first line of Warsaw underground railway (length 23.1 km) with 23 stations, the 750 kV power transmission line from the Khmel'nitsky atomic power station (the USSR) to the Rzeszow substation (Poland), a production line for manufacturing bush roller chains at the Chojnów agricultural machinery factory, two model state farms, green-house complexes, etc. Units and parts for the production of colour TV sets and equipment for conducting geological prospecting for oil and gas were supplied. An agreement on cooperation in constructing and commissioning in Poland the Zarnowiec atomic power station (total capacity 1,760 MW) comprising four power blocks, each with the VVER-440 reactor and Polish turbo-generator sets, was signed in April 1983. In November 1983 an Agreement was concluded on assisting Poland to complete the construction of a by-product coke plant (capacity three million tons of coke) and a workshop for heat treatment of rails (capacity 250,000 tons per year) at the Katowice metallurgical complex and also a workshop manufacturing roll-formed sections (capacity 100,000 tons per year) at the Pokoj iron-and-steel works. The credit granted by the Soviet Union for financing the construction of these projects will be repaid by deliveries of coke, rails and roll-formed sections manufactured by these enterprises.

In *Romania* the following projects were put into use: caustic soda factories in Gheorghe-Gheorghiu-Dej and Rimnicu-Vilcea (capacity 100,000 tons each), an installation for manufacturing captan (6,000 tons per year) at the Borzesti petrochemical complex, a cardboard-making machine (60,000 tons of cardboard per year) at a pulp-and-paper complex in Adjud-Vranca, a rayon cellulose factory (60,000 tons per year) in Braila and gravity humps at the Sokola and Ghigheu railway stations. The deliveries of equipment for constructing the Iron Gates-II hydro-electric power station on the Danube, the "1400" cold-rolling mill at the metallurgical complex in Galati, the second rayon cellulose factory in Braila, an iron-and-steel works in Slatina, etc. were continued.

In *Czechoslovakia* a pulp-and-paper complex (capacity 200,000 tons of sulphite unbleached cellulose per year) in Paskov was commissioned. Reconstruction of blast furnace No. 3 at the East-Slovak metallurgical complex in Kosice was completed due to which its capacity increased by 100,000 tons of pig iron per year. Help was rendered in building atomic power stations such as: Bohunice V-2 (capacity 800 MW), Dukovany (1,760 MW), Mochovce (1,760 MW) and Temelin (4,000 MW). Cooperation in constructing and operating the Prague underground railway and reconstructing a blast furnace at the new K. Gottwald metallurgical complex in Ostrava-Kunčice and the "1700" hot-rolling mill at the Kosice metallurgical complex continued.

In the *Korean People's Democratic Republic* at the Kim Ch'aek iron-and-steel works a cold-rolling sheet workshop (capacity 400,000 tons) started production thus completing the first stage of the works' expansion up to one million tons of steel per year. Due to this the country's steel output was increased by 33 per cent, commercial hot-rolled sheet by 110 per cent and production started of cold-rolled sheet which the country had never manufactured before. An agreement envisaging further expansion of the converter shop's complexes and a hot rolling workshop on a compensation basis to increase steel output up to 2.4 million tons per year and its processing into hot-rolled sheet, was signed in 1983. Assistance was given in expanding the Pukch'ong thermal power station; its final, the sixteenth power block (capacity 100 MW) is to be put into use this year. Construction of the Chongjin thermo-electric plant (capacity 150 MW) which is to supply the Kim Ch'aek iron-and-steel works with power and the port-town Chongjin with centralized heat system is in full swing. The first stages of a factory manufacturing microelectric motors (for washing machines and refrigerators) in Phyongyang and of an aluminium factory in Pukch'ong were commissioned. The construction of a factory to produce 10 million bearings a year for general use in Rensong, a copper deoxygenation shop in Nampho was continued, and equipment for increasing coal mine output was delivered.

In *Laos* the construction of an industrial base for the state building organization is almost completed and the first complexes of a 150-bed hospital and a technical school for training power engineers and geologists in Vientiane are ready for use. Two quarries and an agrochemical laboratory in Nabong have been supplied with equipment. Engineering surveys over the route of the Vinh-Vientiane petroleum product pipeline (over 300 km)

are close to completion. Bridges across the rivers Ngum and Kading were built. Most of the equipment was delivered for four road-building teams, the state transport organization. An experimental lumbering enterprise is being set up on a compensation basis in the province Khanmouane. A tin-extracting enterprise in the region Nam Paten is being restored for operation. A radio station and a cattle-breeding state farm are under construction, geological prospecting for solid minerals is being conducted and assistance in developing a veterinary service rendered.

In *Yugoslavia* the Gacko thermal power station (capacity 300 MW), a lead-zinc mine and the Stari Trg ore-dressing factory (expansion of capacity from 630,000 to 1,000,000 tons of ore per year), a bitumen continuous oxidation installation (capacity 100,000 tons per year) at the Pančevo petroleum refining factory, a factory manufacturing starter batteries in Probištip (on a compensation basis), a factory producing reinforced-concrete pressure pipes in Kosjerić, grain elevators in Svetozarevo and Kikinda were completed. Cooperation continued in constructing the Bitoua-III thermal power station (block No. 3 capacity 210 MW), the Djerdap-II hydro-power station on the Danube (216 MW), in expanding the Smederevo and Zenica metallurgical complexes, constructing the Omarsko mine (9.3 million tons of iron ore annually), the Titovi Rudnici-Kreka-Banovici mine (expansion of capacity up to 4.5 million tons of coal per year), an open-cast mine (capacity 10.8 million tons of coal per year) for supplying the Ugljevik thermal power station, a mine and the Toranica ore-dressing factory (capacity 150,000 tons of lead-zinc ore per year), and in expanding productive capacities of the Beograd agricultural complex.

"The USSR economic policy constantly takes into account the necessity to comprehensively promote the economy of each fraternal country and the world socialist economy as a whole. The basic principles of our economic relations with the fraternal countries are formulated in the Constitution of the USSR, Article 30 of which states: 'The USSR, as part of the world system of socialism and of the socialist community, promotes and strengthens friendship, cooperation and comradely mutual assistance with other socialist countries on the basis of the principle of socialist internationalism, and takes an active part in socialist economic integration and the socialist international division of labour'. The Soviet Union is steadily pursuing this line."

The resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress envisage: "to develop on a long-term and equitable basis mutually beneficial exchange of goods and the all-round economic, scientific, technical and other ties of the Soviet Union with developing countries; to continue rendering these countries economic and technical assistance in the construction of industrial enterprises and power, agricultural and other projects conducive to strengthening their economic and political independence."²

The invariability of this line of the CPSU was confirmed at the February (1984) Plenary Meeting of the CPSU Central Committee when K.U. Chernenko, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said: "One of the principles of foreign policy of our Party and the Soviet Government was and still is solidarity with the peoples liberated from the yoke of the colonial dependence who have taken the road of independent development."

In *Afghanistan*, in 1983, cooperation projects produced over 70 per cent of the state economic sector's industrial products; more than 40 per cent of the country's budget income was obtained from its internal sources. Last year a motor-transport enterprise for servicing KamAZ vehicles, an oil tank farm in Logar and the first stage of a cannery processing green olives in Jelalabad were put into operation. Six vocational schools for training specialists in nine trades were set up in Kabul, Mazar-i-Sharif and Jelalabad. The work on reconstructing the Jangalak vehicle repair shop, expected to take three years, was begun. A power transmission line and maintenance stations in Pul-i-Khumri and Hairaton were constructed. The Kabul airport was reconstructed and assistance rendered in conducting geological prospecting for oil, gas and solid minerals. A new residential area (160,000 square metres) is being built in Kabul. Assistance in irrigation, veterinary science and arranging the agro-chemical service was given.

In *India* construction and assembly work on the major objects of the first stage of the Visakhapatnam iron-and-steel works (capacity 1.2 million tons per year) is under way. An agreement on cooperation and expanding its capacity up to 3.4 million tons of steel per year was signed. The increasing of the Bhilai and Bokaro iron-and-steel works' capacities up to 4 million tons of steel per year each continued. In 1983 at the Bokaro iron-and-steel works India's largest 300-ton converter was put into operation. At the Bhilai steel plant the first stage of the "3600" rolling mill was commissioned and the first batches of steel plate turned out. The first stage of the

Vindhyachal thermal power station (capacity 1,260 MW) is under construction. The Jandjra coal mine (2.8 million tons a year) and the Nigahi open-cast coal mine (14 million tons) were designed. Capital repair of 18 oil wells in Gujarat state (in 1983—13 oil wells) was completed. Drilling of the Bodra-2 prospecting hole was begun. Seismic prospecting for oil and gas in the states of Tripura and West Bengal continued. In the 1982-83 fiscal year, Soviet-Indian cooperation projects produced nearly 38 per cent of steel and rolled metal; 77 per cent of metallurgical equipment; 42 per cent of mining equipment; 18 per cent of the total instrument output; over 25 per cent of aluminium; nearly 25 per cent of the extracted oil and 47 per cent of the refined; 10.3 per cent of electric power.

In *Iraq* the major section of the main canal of the Kirkuk-Adhim irrigation system (length 37 km); the Mishahda-Karh petroleum product pipeline (length 110 km, annual carrying capacity 2.5 million tons), the Baadj grain elevator (capacity 40,000 tons), the Intersputnik system's ground space communication station in Dudjeil were put into operation. Drilling work at the Western Kurna, Rumaylah and Zubeir oil deposits was started. A dam (height 57 m, length nearly 9 km) as a part of a hydropower engineering complex on the Euphrates in the Hadita region, the canal connecting Lake Tharthar to the Tigris (65 km), the Falluja dam on the Euphrates with the main canal (63 km) are under construction; grain elevators are being expanded to a total capacity of 100,000 tons.

In *Iran* at the Isfahan iron-and-steel works (whose annual capacities are being expanded from 0.55 to 1.9 million tons of steel) in 1983 blast furnace No. 2 (1,275,000 tons of pig iron per year), coke-oven battery No. 2 (650,000 tons), the second power block at the thermo-electric plant (55 MW) started working; a sinter plant was expanded to produce 2.5 million tons of fluxed sinter per year. The iron-and-steel works turned out almost 100 per cent of pig iron, over 75 per cent of steel in the country's total output. At the Ramin thermal power station in Ahwaz (capacity 1,260 MW) the second 315 MW power block started producing electricity; construction of the Isfahan thermal power station (800 MW) continued. Four grain elevators (total capacity 224,500 tons) and a mill in Mashhad (productivity 300 tons of flour a day) were commissioned. Iran's first and the only Djulfa-Tebriz electric railway (length 147 km) was accepted for regular traffic in July 1983. Soviet specialists helped construct three large-panel house-building factories and conduct geological prospecting for coal and iron ore.

Kampuchea was given assistance in constructing diesel power stations for restoring power supplies in Pnom-Penh and other industrial centres, in restoring enterprises processing latex in Pnom-Penh and Chhup and hevea plantations covering the area of 10,000 hectares (both projects on a compensation basis), in outfitting the Kampong Saom sea port, the Pnom-Penh river port and the state building organization, in restoring hospitals, higher educational institutions, in establishing an agricultural educational centre, in growing cotton on an area of 6,000 hectares and setting up a seed-selection station.

In the *People's Democratic Republic of Yemen* a repair depot for land improvement machinery with a testing ground in Aden, two dams and the Saba water intake were put into operation. The construction of the first stages of a fish port in Aden and a children's hospital in Sheih-Osman is being completed and that of a thermal power station (capacity 50 MW) with a desalting installation in Aden, main channels, dams, wells for irrigation continued. Assistance was rendered in forming seven state farms where advanced agrotechnical methods were introduced. Geological explorations for oil and gas in North Hadhramaut and Shabve were conducted; in a number of regions geological prospecting work for solid minerals was carried out.

In *Pakistan* at an iron-and-steel works in Karachi (annual capacity 1.1 million tons of steel) several workshops including two slab continuous billet casting machines were put into use; tests of a "1700" hot-rolling mill were started. Pakistan for the first time began to turn out pig iron, coke, billets, slabs and blooms. A considerable portion of the pig iron and coke produced is exported. An agreement on economic and technical cooperation in constructing the Multan thermal power station (capacity 630 MW) was signed.

In *Syria* the construction of a control dam in the downstream of the Euphrates hydro-engineering complex with a hydro-electric power station (capacity about 80 MW) for evening out the water flow at the hydro-engineering complex downstream when the hydro-electric power station operates at its full capacity, was continued. Two power transmission lines (total length 401 km) were completed and the cross-feed lines around Aleppo were still under construction. Work on erecting the As-Saura-Meskene 85-km power transmission line was begun. The Damascus-Homs railway (208 km) which connects the capital city with large industrial centres such as Homs and Aleppo, the Tartus and Latakia ports and the major agricultural regions was put into regular service. Work on

building the Homs-Aleppo railway (180 km) and expanding the Latakia port continued. Irrigation systems were constructed and new lands on an area of 85,000 hectares developed which will increase the area of irrigated lands in the country by approximately 15 per cent. On lands (15,800 hectares) developed with Soviet organizations' assistance the crop of cereals, sugar beet, cotton, etc. was double that of 1982. The construction of an irrigation system on 50,000 hectares in the Western Meskene region was progressing successfully. A dam on the river Northern Kebir with a reservoir was built. Soviet organizations rendered assistance in oil production, in drilling wells and developing oil-fields. Since the beginning of the cooperation nearly 110 million tons of oil have been extracted (in 1983—8.4 million tons). This highly profitable economic sector of Syria is the country's main source of foreign currency. Four educational centres were under construction.

In *Turkey* work on expanding the Iskenderun iron-and-steel works (from 1 up to 2.2 million tons of steel per year) progressed rapidly. The main projects of a part of the works' being expanded (by-product coke production, continuous billet casting mills Nos. 4, 5, 6, the "700" rolling mill, a continuous billet mill, a thermal power station (expansion) are to start operation in 1984—the first half of 1985. The expansion of a petroleum refining plant in Aliaga (from 5 to 10 million tons of oil per year), the construction of a hydrogen peroxide factory in Bandirma (capacity 15,000 tons per year) and a sodium bichromate and sodium sulphide factory in Mersina (correspondingly 25,000 and 8,500 tons per year) is soon to be completed. A dam and reservoir (525 million cu.m) on the Akhuryan border river, constructed on a par with the USSR, are expected to be put into use in June 1984. The Orhaneli thermal power station (capacity 210 MW) is being built. In late 1983 the share of cooperation projects in the total output was: pig iron—28 per cent, steel—17 per cent, alumina and aluminium—100 per cent, aluminium rolled stock—13 per cent, sulphuric acid—15 per cent, wood-fibre board—20 per cent.

The USSR's economic and technical cooperation with newly-free African countries is developing successfully. In *Algeria* a window glass

workshop in Oran was enlarged in 1983 to produce from 10,000 to 15,000 tons per year. Construction of a section of the Tin Fouye-Hassi Messaoud gas pipeline (length 421 km) continued and preparatory work on constructing a section of the Al-rar-Tin Fouye gas pipeline (232 km) in Algeria's southern region, the remotest from populated areas, was under way. A programme of geological explorations for oil and gas up to the year 2000 was elaborated and engineering support for developing all large deposits was provided. Soviet geologists conducted geological prospecting for solid minerals over almost all Algeria's territory. They drilled exploratory and extraction wells for water in Batna, Biskra, Saida and Mesheria which considerably improved the water supply of the country's southern regions. All in all over the years of cooperation 226 wells have been drilled with Soviet equipment due to which 3.85 million people were amply supplied with water and 27,200 hectares of land irrigated.

In *Angola* oil tank farms in the towns of Malange and Portu Amboin were put into use. Assistance was rendered in operating and repairing a number of the country's power projects, in developing the fishing industry, cotton growing, irrigation, veterinary science, the meteorological service, topography, in restoring bridges and arranging water supply systems in Luanda, Benguela and Huambo. Soviet specialists gathered initial data on designing the Capanda hydro-electric power station on the river Kwanza (capacity up to 500 MW) which is to be constructed with Brazilian firms on a contract basis. A scheme of adapting rural districts in the Malange province to the use of electric power by 1990 was elaborated. Contracts on creating three cotton-growing state farms and a vocational centre for training power engineers were signed.

Guinea received assistance in operating a bauxite-extracting complex in Kindia which in 1983 extracted 2.7 million tons of bauxites (rated capacity 2.5 million tons). In the last months of the year the complex operated with the annual capacity of 3 million tons. In December 1983 the 20-millionth ton of bauxite was shipped to the USSR (the complex was constructed on a compensation basis).

A contract on conducting geological explorations in the Debele-Kindia region was signed. In May 1983 the Conakry research centre of oceanography, solar physics and testing of structural materials was officially opened.

In *Madagascar* a flour mill complex (grain elevator and mill) are under construction in Tamatave, a metallogenic map of a central region is completed and geological prospecting work for quartz and pegmatites was begun as well as for creating an experimental grain farm and a veterinary station. A contract on design and survey for building the Ampitabe-Mahanoro-Marolambo motorway was signed.

Assistance was rendered to *Mozambique* in drawing up a general scheme for the development of a coal-field in the Maotize basin where it is envisaged to construct an open-cast mine (capacity 3.5 million tons of coal per year) and three coal mines. Within this scheme the design of two mines (capacity 200,000 tons each) was carried on. The design and investigations for reconstructing the Beira-Maotize railway for transporting export coal was carried out. Equipment was supplied for reconstructing and operating the pegmatite extracting and processing enterprise in Morrua, for an agricultural implements factory in Beira and for conducting geological explorations for solid minerals, for seismic prospecting and drilling for oil and gas. The Soviet Union helped organize three cotton-growing state farms. A general scheme for comprehensive agricultural and water supply utilization of the Limpopo valley will soon be completed. Twenty-eight water wells were drilled for supplying populated areas with water which proved their worth under severe drought conditions in the Gaza province.

In *Nigeria* at the Ajaokuta iron-and-steel works (capacity 1.3 million tons of steel per year) a "320" small-section mill (capacity 450,000 tons per annum) was successfully put into use in July 1983, and in December last the first products were manufactured by the "150" wire-rod mill there.

In *Egypt* the expansion of an aluminium factory in Nag-Hammadi (from 100,000 to 166,000 tons per year) was completed. The capacities of this giant of Egypt's economy, as the weekly magazine *Al-Musavvar*, November 27, 1983, pointed out, make it possible not only to fully satisfy the internal demand but also export considerable quantities of aluminium to foreign countries as its products meet the highest world standards. This brings that country an annual income of over 140 million dollars so necessary for it. The Aswan hydro-electric power station, also constructed with USSR assistance, supplies industry with cheap electricity. Equipment was delivered for providing rural regions with electricity, for Egypt's

interconnected power system and for irrigating and developing desert lands.

In *Libya* the Marsa-el-Brega-Misureta gas pipeline (length 570 km) is soon to be completed and power transmission lines (total length 461 km) are under construction. Drilling for oil is in full swing, assistance is rendered in operating the Tagiura atomic research centre and in training national specialists for this purpose.

Tanzania received assistance in setting up a secondary technical educational establishment in Mbeya for training builders, electricians and mechanics; in creating maize and cotton-growing state farms.

In *Ethiopia* preparatory work on constructing the Melka Wacana hydro-electric station (capacity 150 MW), the Melka-Wakana-Kaliti 220 kV power transmission line (225 km) and expanding the Kaliti sub-station was under way. The USSR helped construct the Nazaret enterprise for assembling MTZ-80/82 tractors from units and parts supplied by the Soviet Union. Surveys for constructing a plain earth dam on the river Alvero and creating an irrigation system for developing 10,000 hectares of lands as well as for drawing up a comprehensive scheme for utilizing water and land resources in the Baro-Akobo (Cambela) region continued. Geological prospecting for solid minerals in the Adola region was conducted; here a mechanized gold extraction section was set up. Work on the replacement of obsolete equipment on the Assab petroleum refinery was successfully accomplished; the refinery's capacity reached 800,000 tons and it turns out 100 per cent of the country's petroleum products. The Soviet oil exploration expedition continued its work in Ogaden. Equipment and materials were supplied for six vocational centres, and deliveries of equipment and materials for two cold-storage plants in Addis Ababa were completed. Oil farm tanks and thirty-one granaries were under construction.

Assistance in constructing complete projects was rendered also to other developing countries: *Bangladesh* (the Gorazal thermal power station, geological prospecting for oil and gas); *Brazil* (a factory manufacturing ethanol from timber); *Benin* (a state experimental-and-production farm, area 1,100 hectares); *Ghana* (a factory manufacturing large-panel ferro-concrete elements in Accra); *Guinea-Bissau* (drilling water wells); *Jordan* (electrification of Amman and Irbid, an educational centre in Irbid); the *Yemen Arab Republic* (the Badjili cement factory); the *Congo* (the Yanga Kubenza polymetallic ore mine, a hospital, a maternity hospital, a Party school under the Central Committee of the Congolese Party of Labour); *Mali* (the Kalana gold mining enterprise, a 120 km power transmission line); *Nepal* (a colophony and turpentine factory); *Nicaragua* (agricultural, polytechnic

and power educational centres); the *Republic of Cape Verde* (the Palmeira port on Sal island); *Tunisia* (a dam on the river Djoumine, the 38 km Djoumine-Medjerda canal, expansion of the national technical institute), etc.

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During the first three years of the current five-year-plan period (1981-1983) the following projects constructed with USSR technical assistance in foreign countries were put into operation: electric power stations (total rated capacity nearly 4.9 million kW), high voltage power transmission lines (total length almost 1,900 km); capacities producing 4,750,000 tons of sinter, 4,057,000 tons of coke, 2,940,000 tons of pig iron, 4,320,000 tons of steel, 1.7 million tons of rolled stock, 26 million tons of copper ore, 7,200,000 tons of coal, refining 8,700,000 tons of oil; elevators (total capacity 526,000 tons), railways (total length 2,138 km), oil pipelines (length 232 km), gas pipelines (length 233 km), oil tank farms (capacity nearly 280,000 cu.m), over 45,000 hectares of irrigated and developed lands, etc. All in all over these years in foreign countries about 400 important economic projects have been completely or partially constructed and put into operation with USSR technical assistance.

¹ N.A. Tikhonov. *Soviet Economy: Achievements, Problems and Trends*. Novosti Press Agency Publishing House, p. 165. (in Russian).

² *Documents and Resolutions. The 26th CPSU Congress*, Novosti Press Agency Publishing House, Moscow, 1981, p. 235.

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CSO: 1812/252

V/O MASHPRIBORINTORG SIGNS CONTRACTS

Moscow FOREIGN TRADE in English No 6, Jun 84 p 29

[Text]

V/O Mashpriborintorg

has signed contracts with:

- *the foreign trade enterprise Electroimpex for the delivery to Bulgaria in 1984 of optomechanical devices worth nearly one million rubles;*
- *the Romanian foreign trade organization Technoimportexport for the shipment to that country in 1984 of about 700,000 rubles' worth of optical glass;*
- *the foreign trade enterprise, Carl Zeiss Jena, for supplying the German Democratic Republic in 1984 with optical glass and glass ceramic to the sum of 600,000 rubles;*
- *the Koneisto joint-stock company for the delivery to Finland of glass ceramic blanks for a star-tracking telescope (diameter 2.5 m) worth about 200,000 rubles. Delivery—1985;*
- *the foreign trade enterprise Telecom for the shipment to Bulgaria of three million rubles' worth of the Alazan anti-hail rockets. Delivery—1984;*
- *the foreign trade organization Varimex of Poland for the export to that country in 1984 of one million rubles' worth of mine-rescue equipment;*
- *the state organization, Office National de la Meteorologie, for the shipment to Algeria in 1984 of radio-sounding balloons to the sum of 100,000 rubles;*
- *the foreign trade organization Isotimpex for supplying Bulgaria in 1984 with testing machines and instruments worth about one million rubles;*
- *the Czechoslovak foreign trade enterprise KOVO for the delivery to that country of nearly 1.5 million rubles' worth of electric measuring instruments;*

- *the foreign trade enterprise Metronex* for the delivery to Poland of one million rubles' worth of instrumentation. Delivery—1984;
- *the Koneisto firm of Finland* for the shipment there in 1984 of 3.5 million rubles' worth of units for differential pulse-code modulation apparatus;
- *the West German company, Neotype Techmasheport*, for the delivery to the Federal Republic of Germany in 1984 of 2,500 oscillographs (type CI-94).

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MORE V/O MASHPRIBORINTORG CONTRACTS

Moscow FOREIGN TRADE in English No 6, Jun 84 p 46

[Text]

V/O MASHPRIBORINTORG

has signed contracts with:

- *the firm Bausch and Lomb* for the delivery from France in 1984 of two sets of ARL-72000 quantometers;
- *the foreign trade association KOVO* for the shipment from Czechoslovakia in 1984 of more than five million rubles' worth of field agrochemical laboratories;
- *the foreign trade enterprise Intermed-Export-Import* for the delivery from the GDR in 1984 of mobile laboratories for water analysis and laboratory instruments. Value of the contract: 4.5 million rubles;
- *the WMW Export-Import* foreign trade enterprise for the shipment from the GDR in 1984 of about seven million rubles' worth of testing machines;
- *the firm Instron Ltd.* for the import from Great Britain in 1984 of testing machines worth about 500,000 rubles;
- *the foreign trade enterprise Labimex* for the delivery of complete laboratories from Poland in 1984;
- *the foreign trade organization Metrimpex* for the shipment from Hungary of complete laboratories. Delivery—1984;
- *the foreign trade organizations Varimex and Labimex* for the delivery from Poland of about three million rubles' worth of commercial weighing machines. Delivery—1984;
- *the foreign trade organization Telecom* for the delivery from Bulgaria in 1984 of more than two million rubles' worth of TV repeaters;
- *the foreign trade association Isotimpex* for the import from Bulgaria of about one million rubles' worth of T200 and T1000 weighing machines;
- *the foreign trade organization Metrimpex* for the shipment from Hungary in 1984 of turbine flowmeters worth 4.5 million rubles;
- *the foreign trade association Telecom* for the delivery from Bulgaria in 1985 of more than ten million rubles' worth of dispatcher's control desks for agriculture;

— the foreign trade organization *Elektroimpex* for the import from Hungary in 1984 of professional magnetic tape recorders worth more than four million rubles;

— the *Audiotron* firm for the shipment from Finland of one million rubles' worth of acoustic equipment. Delivery—1984;

— the foreign trade organization *Elektroimpex* for the delivery from Hungary of the *Diolux* light annunciator, professional acoustic equipment and the *Visinform* panel. Total value of the contract is more than three million rubles. Delivery—1984;

— the *Seba-Dynatronik* firm for the import from the FRG in 1984 of cable line fault-finding laboratories;

— the foreign trade organization *Technoimportexport* for the shipment to Romania in 1985 of radio measuring instruments worth about 400,000 rubles;

— the Bulgarian foreign trade enterprise *Isotimpex* for the delivery to that country in 1984 of instrumentation worth about one million rubles.

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USSR-MALTA TRADE PROTOCOLS

Moscow FOREIGN TRADE in English No 6, Jun 84 pp 50-51

[Article by Yuro Balod: "The USSR and Malta Sign Protocols"]

[Text]

Last March the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Republic of Malta signed a trade protocol for 1984-1986 and a protocol on the two countries' economic and technical cooperation.

Signatories to the Protocol were A.N. Manzhulo, USSR Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade, and C. Vella, Minister of Industry, Republic of Malta.

The Protocol concretizing the provisions of the Trade Agreement concluded by the two countries on October 8, 1981, provides for the USSR to supply Malta with oil and oil products, cement, coal, some types of machinery and equipment, rolled ferrous metals, high-pressure polyethylene, timber, wood-particle board among other goods.

The Soviet Union will import from Malta ships, garments, knitwear, leather footwear, cotton yarn, rubber technical goods, handicraft and art articles, iron castings. Malta will continue repairing Soviet ships.

N.S. Patolichev, USSR Minister of Foreign Trade, received a Maltese trade delegation. In the course of the talks, in which Alex Sceberras Trigona, Malta's Minister of Foreign Affairs, took part, the sides discussed ways of promoting the two countries' trade.

Since signing the 1981 Trade Agreement Soviet-Maltese trade has expanded rapidly, reaching: in 1982—2.6 million rubles (Soviet export—1.5, Soviet import—1.1); in 1983—31.4 million rubles (23.8 and 7.6 respectively).

Many Soviet foreign trade organizations have constant trade ties with Maltese firms.

Contacts are being established between the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, USSR Ministry of Merchant Marine, USSR Ministry of Civil Aviation, USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry and Malta's relevant ministries and departments.

Soviet-Maltese mutually beneficial trade and economic relations have good prospects.

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USSR WORLD TRADE

FIRST QUARTER FOREIGN TRADE STATISTICS

Moscow FOREIGN TRADE in English No 6, Jun 84 Supplement [unpaged]

[Text]

Soviet Foreign Trade by Groups of Countries

(mln rubles)

		January — March				January — March	
		1983	1984			1983	1984
TOTAL	Turnover	31612,8	33117,8	Industrial capitalist countries	Turnover	9616,9	9199,1
	Export	15775,3	17136,0		Export	4200,2	4632,4
	Import	15837,5	15981,8		Import	5416,7	4566,7
Socialist countries	Turnover	17802,2	19736,5	Developing countries	Turnover	4193,7	4182,2
	Export	9127,5	10119,1		Export	2447,6	2384,5
	Import	8674,7	9617,4		Import	1746,1	1797,7
including:							
CMEA member countries	Turnover	16419,8	18158,0				
	Export	8428,0	9315,3				
	Import	7991,8	8842,7				

Soviet Foreign Trade by Countries*

(mln rubles)

Countries		January — March		Countries		January — March	
		1983	1984			1983	1984
EUROPE:				Hungary	Turnover	1851,3	2127,1
Austria	Turnover	337,0	397,3		Export	952,0	1122,5
	Export	148,9	167,4		Import	899,3	1004,6
	Import	188,1	229,9				
Belgium	Turnover	381,7	335,3	German Democratic Republic	Turnover	3248,5	3689,0
	Export	230,0	193,8		Export	1641,1	1753,7
	Import	151,7	141,5		Import	1607,4	1935,3
Bulgaria	Turnover	2683,5	2921,3	Greece	Turnover	71,0	115,2
	Export	1357,0	1516,5		Export	36,1	83,6
	Import	1326,5	1404,8		Import	34,9	31,6
Great Britain	Turnover	434,9	490,1	Denmark	Turnover	87,0	96,2
	Export	227,2	306,9		Export	67,8	60,1
	Import	207,7	183,2		Import	19,2	36,1
				West Berlin	Turnover	36,5	109,9
					Export	11,5	93,3
					Import	25,0	16,6
* The countries are given in the Russian alphabetical order.							
Ireland	Turnover	32,9	21,7	Czechoslovakia	Turnover	2762,0	3031,2
	Export	10,2	5,3		Export	1420,8	1563,2
	Import	22,7	16,4		Import	1341,2	1468,0
Iceland	Turnover	33,3	36,8	Switzerland	Turnover	259,6	172,2
	Export	6,1	9,1		Export	139,4	82,7
	Import	27,2	27,7		Import	120,2	89,5
Spain	Turnover	152,0	118,4	Sweden	Turnover	188,2	195,5
	Export	68,3	53,8		Export	116,2	128,9
	Import	83,7	64,6		Import	72,0	66,6
Italy	Turnover	1137,0	1015,0	Yugoslavia	Turnover	1189,2	1269,3
	Export	745,2	720,6		Export	584,4	631,2
	Import	391,8	294,4		Import	604,8	638,1
Liechtenstein	Turnover	7,8	8,6				
	Export	1,0	0,7				
	Import	6,8	7,9				
Luxembourg	Turnover	5,1	3,4				
	Export	1,1	2,1				
	Import	4,0	1,3				
Malta	Turnover	6,1	1,1				
	Export	4,5	0				
	Import	1,6	1,1				
				ASIA:			
				Afghanistan	Turnover	146,7	224,6
					Export	80,0	141,8
					Import	66,7	82,8

Countries		January — March		Countries		January — March	
		1983	1984			1983	1984
Netherlands	Turnover	506,9	429,8	Bangladesh	Turnover	17,9	6,2
	Export	377,8	371,4		Export	7,7	6,0
	Import	129,1	58,4		Import	10,2	0,2
Norway	Turnover	27,9	55,7	Burma	Turnover	0,7	0,1
	Export	9,6	28,6		Export	0,7	0
	Import	18,3	27,1		Import	-	0,1
Poland	Turnover	2444,6	2631,8	Vietnam	Turnover	330,0	334,9
	Export	1258,0	1368,8		Export	266,5	263,0
	Import	1186,6	1263,0		Import	63,5	71,9
Portugal	Turnover	24,7	18,1	India	Turnover	637,3	597,2
	Export	12,8	14,6		Export	329,3	339,3
	Import	11,9	3,5		Import	308,0	257,9
Romania	Turnover	876,9	950,8	Indonesia	Turnover	12,1	14,6
	Export	433,4	498,6		Export	8,3	1,2
	Import	443,5	452,2		Import	3,8	13,4
Federal Republic of Germany	Turnover	1754,3	1807,4	Jordan	Turnover	3,0	8,4
	Export	839,0	1024,2		Export	3,0	8,3
	Import	915,3	783,2		Import	-	0,1
Finland	Turnover	1241,4	1094,6	Iraq	Turnover	54,0	238,2
	Export	460,4	425,3		Export	53,8	62,9
	Import	781,0	669,3		Import	0,2	175,3
France	Turnover	922,6	1044,5	Iran	Turnover	237,4	81,8
	Export	431,8	572,0		Export	111,7	74,1
	Import	490,8	472,5		Import	125,7	7,7
Yemen Arab Republic	Turnover	26,9	2,7	Thailand	Turnover	7,9	7,6
	Export	26,9	2,7		Export	2,2	2,6
	Import	-	0		Import	5,7	5,0
People's Democratic Republic of Yemen	Turnover	34,1	29,2	Turkey	Turnover	40,9	40,1
	Export	33,5	28,4		Export	23,3	30,2
	Import	0,6	0,8		Import	17,6	9,9
Kampuchea	Turnover	13,5	18,0	Philippines	Turnover	19,9	14,9
	Export	13,1	16,4		Export	0,7	0,8
	Import	0,4	1,6		Import	19,2	14,1
Cyprus	Turnover	3,5	6,7	Sri Lanka	Turnover	4,7	18,1
	Export	1,0	4,3		Export	0,7	0,8
	Import	2,5	2,4		Import	4,0	17,3
China	Turnover	39,6	134,0	Japan	Turnover	849,9	714,6
	Export	28,2	77,1		Export	195,5	195,0
	Import	11,4	56,9		Import	654,4	519,6

Countries		January — March		Countries		January — March	
		1983	1984			1983	1984
Korean People's Democratic Republic	Turnover	135,8	157,7	AFRICA:			
	Export	69,4	78,3				
	Import	66,4	79,4				
Kuwait	Turnover	0,8	1,0	Algeria	Turnover	40,8	42,0
	Export	0,8	0,8		Export	40,8	40,7
	Import	-	0,2		Import	0	1,3
Laos	Turnover	17,8	17,5	Angola	Turnover	7,1	17,5
	Export	17,5	17,2		Export	7,1	16,3
	Import	0,3	0,3		Import	0	1,2
Lebanon	Turnover	6,0	14,5	Ivory Coast	Turnover	18,6	39,5
	Export	4,8	13,4		Export	0,4	0
	Import	1,2	1,1		Import	18,2	39,5
Malaysia	Turnover	32,3	59,5	Ghana	Turnover	0,2	0,3
	Export	3,9	3,9		Export	0,2	0,3
	Import	28,4	55,6		Import	-	0
Mongolian People's Republic	Turnover	320,8	346,1	Guinea	Turnover	12,2	22,5
	Export	260,0	279,5		Export	5,0	8,8
	Import	60,8	66,6		Import	7,2	13,7
Nepal	Turnover	1,1	5,0	Egypt	Turnover	121,7	161,9
	Export	0,6	4,5		Export	53,6	65,6
	Import	0,5	0,5		Import	68,1	96,3
Pakistan	Turnover	30,6	33,4	Cameroun	Turnover	8,4	2,4
	Export	16,4	23,1		Export	0,8	1,1
	Import	14,2	10,3		Import	7,6	1,3
Saudi Arabia	Turnover	2,1	93,6	People's Republic of the Congo	Turnover	1,5	1,3
	Export	2,1	5,9		Export	1,0	1,1
	Import	-	87,7		Import	0,5	0,2
Singapore	Turnover	14,6	14,9	Liberia	Turnover	0,8	0,7
	Export	7,5	7,0		Export	0,8	0,7
	Import	7,1	7,9		Import	0	0
Syria	Turnover	139,7	127,8	Libya	Turnover	477,1	266,9
	Export	55,1	66,3		Export	83,3	20,7
	Import	84,6	61,5		Import	393,8	246,2

Countries		January — March		Countries		January — March	
		1983	1984			1983	1984
Morocco	Turnover	26,1	19,8	-Canada	Turnover	247,6	89,1
	Export	20,4	7,6		Export	4,2	3,2
	Import	5,7	12,2		Import	243,4	85,9
Mozambique	Turnover	27,6	41,4	Colombia	Turnover	3,0	19,1
	Export	27,6	40,7		Export	0,3	1,5
	Import	-	0,7		Import	2,7	17,6
Nigeria	Turnover	122,1	66,3	Cuba	Turnover	1902,2	2125,8
	Export	99,7	52,2		Export	839,2	949,5
	Import	22,4	14,1		Import	1063,0	1176,3
Sudan	Turnover	0,1	0	Mexico	Turnover	1,2	5,5
	Export	0,1	0		Export	1,0	0,2
	Import	-	0		Import	0,2	5,3
Sierra Leone	Turnover	0,2	0	Nicaragua	Turnover	6,6	17,7
	Export	0,2	0		Export	4,2	17,4
	Import	-	0		Import	2,4	0,3
Tanzania	Turnover	1,0	2,4	Panama	Turnover	3,7	2,8
	Export	0,7	0,9		Export	3,7	2,8
	Import	0,3	1,5		Import	-	-
Tunisia	Turnover	1,5	7,7	Peru	Turnover	5,0	11,9
	Export	1,0	7,1		Export	1,9	4,1
	Import	0,5	0,6		Import	3,1	7,8
Ethiopia	Turnover	57,2	42,6	United States of America	Turnover	579,7	663,5
	Export	52,4	42,5		Export	54,1	83,4
	Import	4,8	0,1		Import	525,6	580,1
AMERICAS:				Uruguay	Turnover	28,2	18,3
Argentina	Turnover	374,5	329,1		Export	0,2	0,3
	Export	7,3	6,0		Import	28,0	18,0
	Import	367,2	323,1	AUSTRALIA AND OCEANIA:			
Bolivia	Turnover	7,4	1,9	Australia	Turnover	203,1	141,9
	Export	0,1	0,5		Export	1,0	5,0
	Import	7,3	1,4		Import	202,1	136,9
Brazil	Turnover	96,9	203,1	New Zealand	Turnover	88,5	23,2
	Export	4,2	42,3		Export	0,5	1,4
	Import	92,7	160,8		Import	88,0	21,8

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POLISH-SOVIET LONG-TERM COOPERATION AGREEMENT

Moscow FOREIGN TRADE in English No 7, Jul 84 pp 2-5

[Complete text of the Agreement "Long-Term Programme for the Development of Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation Between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Polish People's Republic for the Period up to the Year 2000"]

[Text]

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Polish People's Republic,

being convinced that all-round fraternal cooperation between the two states serves the cause of peace and socialism,

following the decisions of the congresses of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Polish United Workers' Party, as well as the understandings reached during the meetings of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and the First Secretary of the PUWP Central Committee,

being guided by the aims of social and economic progress and of improving the well-being of the working people,

attaching great importance to the balanced expansion of their mutually advantageous economic, scientific and technical cooperation on a stable contractual basis,

taking into consideration the economic, scientific and technical capabilities of the two countries and the successful development of their economic, scientific and technical cooperation,

viewing the need to raise the efficiency of production on the basis of the international socialist division of labour, to accelerate scientific and technical progress and to improve economic planning and management and the socialist organization of labour,

desiring further deepening and development of the socialist economic integration of the CMEA member-countries,

according in full with the provisions of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Polish People's Republic,

have adopted the present Programme of cooperation for the period up to the year 2000.

. . .

Cooperation between the USSR and the Polish People's Republic (PPR) is based on the principles of socialist internationalism, respect for state sovereignty, independence and national interests, non-interference in one another's internal affairs, complete equality, mutual advantage and comradely assistance. The long-standing experience of Soviet-Polish relations confirms the viability of these principles and the need for their consistent implementation.

Soviet-Polish economic, scientific and technical cooperation is characterized by both its steady deepening and expansion and the application of diversified and ever more effective forms and methods.

Balanced economic interaction has helped set up in both countries several modern lines of production and raise the technical standard of industry. The Soviet Union greatly helped the Polish People's Republic in the postwar rehabilitation of its economy and then in building a sizable economic potential. The Soviet shipments of fuel, energy, raw materials and complete equipment play an important part in developing the Polish economy. For their part, shipments to the USSR of products of Polish industry are of appreciable importance to the Soviet economy.

The durability of fraternal relations between the countries of the socialist community and their reliability were manifested with particular vividness in the difficult period when the USA and other NATO countries had started to directly interfere in Poland's internal affairs, resorting to political subversion and economic blackmail. US imperialism once again displayed its arrogance, chauvinism and neglect in relation to other countries and peoples. It once more showed that it was ready to trample on the generally accepted rules of international relations for the sake of its class-oriented selfish aims.

In that period difficult for the PPR, the Soviet Union helped people's Poland to stand firm, to support its economy. Soviet assistance and cooperation with the USSR are an important factor in overcoming the economic difficulties and putting the Polish economy on the road of steady development. The Soviet and Polish

sides express firm confidence that it is only by building up their relations on the principles of socialist internationalism that the fraternal countries can steadfastly withstand the pressure of hostile forces.

Economic cooperation between the USSR and the PPR will increasingly expand on the basis of mutual advantage, which meets the interests of both countries. Implementation of the previously adopted long-term programme of production specialization and cooperation between the USSR and PPR up to 1990 and the practice of coordinating state plans and holding consultations to harmonize economic policy have enhanced the two countries' mutual cooperation.

The present programme document is also called upon to consolidate and further develop the balanced stable foundations of long-term cooperation. The Soviet and Polish sides are confident that execution of this document will assist the successful realization of important macroeconomic tasks during the process of improving the developed socialist society in the USSR, serve the cause of stable social and economic development and consolidate socialism in Poland. The PPR views this interaction as an important factor helping carry out the plans for the strategic orientation of its economy on more intensive cooperation with the Soviet Union and other CMEA member-countries.

The sides consider that the further development and deepening of their mutual economic, scientific and technical cooperation should help utilize to the maximum the advantages of the socialist economic system and enhance the interaction of the Soviet and the Polish economy. The sides will also cooperate with third countries on a mutually beneficial basis.

Mutual cooperation will help make the parties more techno-economically independent of the West and at the same time will assist to expand mutually advantageous contacts with those capitalist countries willing to cooperate on an equal basis, which do not try to use economic relations as a means of political pressure.

The sides are fully resolved to help implement all-round cooperation within the framework of the Warsaw Treaty Organization and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance by taking an active part in carrying out the understandings on multilateral economic, scientific and technical cooperation.

The Soviet Union and the Polish People's Republic proceed from the premise that their long-term economic cooperation meets the fundamental interests of the Soviet and the Polish peoples, the working class and toiling peasantry, all workers in both countries. They see its principal objective in actively helping towards the all-round improvement of their peoples' well-being, ever fuller satisfaction of their requirements, including those for foodstuffs, quality manufactures and everyday services, steady improvement of the housing and cultural conditions of the population, and development of public education and health care.

To attain this aim the parties plan to concentrate their mutual cooperation on further intensification of the economy, on raising the productivity of social labour in every possible way by accelerating scientific and technical progress, renewing the material base of production through the broad application of modern highly efficient processes, machines, equipment and materials, rational utilization of production capacities, economizing on manpower and material resources, and raising the quality of output.

Proceeding from the guidelines for the social and economic development of the USSR and the PPR as determined by the CPSU and the PUWP, and following the policy of furthering the socialist economic integration of the CMEA countries as concerted by the fraternal parties, the sides have agreed to promote Soviet-Polish economic, scientific and technical cooperation along the following major lines.

In the area of *mechanical engineering*, to orientate cooperation primarily on re-equipping production with the use of the latest advances made in science and technology. Special attention shall be devoted to the priority development of several qualitatively new branches of mechanical engineering, especially microelectronics, robotics, versatile automated production systems. These tasks will be accomplished by deepening production, scientific and technical cooperation and specialization.

The sides shall enhance production specialization and expand mutual shipments of products:

The Soviet Union—in manufacturing power-generating, mining and metallurgical equipment, construction machinery, hoisting-and-conveying machines, lorries, tractors, farm machinery, diesel and electric locomotives, metal-working and electrical equipment, aircraft, various instruments, radio-elec-

tronic articles, computers, complex household machines and appliances.

The Polish People's Republic—in building ships, including vessels for developing the continental shelf, in manufacturing railway rolling-stock, building machinery and aircraft, machines and equipment for the light and food industries, farm machinery, chemical, metal-working and mining equipment, electrical articles, computers, radio-electronic articles, telecommunication means, instruments, and so on.

The sides have agreed to practise deeper and more stable cooperation in developing and organizing the production of modern means for the complex automation of production processes, industrial robots, microprocessors and other progressive types of output of the engineering and radio-electronic industries. Steps shall be taken to expand cooperation in the automotive industry, machine-tool construction and the production of hoisting-and-conveying equipment.

The relevant ministries of the USSR and the PPR shall concentrate the efforts of their technical research institutions and design organizations and enterprises on the joint systematic perfection of the techno-economic characteristics of machines and equipment, improvement of the competitive position of export products and consolidation of the two countries' positions on the world market. Measures shall be effected to develop the production of individual types of equipment and machinery, materials and complementary parts whose purchase on capitalist markets is obstructed by discriminatory restrictions on the part of some capitalist states.

To better meet the requirements of both countries for *fuel and energy*, to continue combining efforts in this area, carrying out primarily the requisite joint work to construct trunk and other gas pipelines, as well as measures to increase coal extraction in the PPR, raise the degree of oil refining, develop atomic power engineering and power transmission lines, organize the industrial production of liquid fuel and gas from coals, and use liquefied and compressed gas as motor fuel.

In *ferrous metallurgy*, to cooperate in maintaining and expanding the raw material base of the ferrous metallurgy (including coke production), complete the construction and modernization of some Polish fer-

rous metallurgy projects, and assist the effective utilization of the industry's potential. While continuing to perfect iron-and-steel production, measures shall be taken to raise the quality and expand the assortment of metal products, increase the output of alloyed steels and progressive types of rolled stock so as to reduce their import from the capitalist countries.

In *non-ferrous metallurgy*, to carry out joint work with a view to making ever fuller use of the natural resources available in the two countries, undertake complex processing of raw materials, and raise the degree of minerals extraction.

In the *chemical industry*, to deepen specialization and the mutual exchange of the traditional types of raw material and output, direct the joint efforts of the countries to developing new progressive types of construction plastics, chemical and biochemical additives to fodders, preservative agents, some types of plant-protecting substances.

In the *agro-industrial complex*, to apply main efforts on increasing the output of staple foodstuffs (meat, milk, fats, fruit and vegetables) and consolidate the fodder base for animal husbandry by way of exchanging advanced experience and organizing firm production ties in the fields of complex mechanization and chemicalization, selection, and animal productivity. The Soviet side shall continue assisting the PPR to supply its agriculture with large farm machines and equipment for land reclamation, and construct dairies. The Polish side shall participate in setting up in the USSR storage facilities and enterprises for processing fruit and vegetables, industrial refrigerators, sugar refineries, and in introducing wasteless technologies for processing farm produce.

With a view to better supplying the population with *quality consumer goods* the two countries shall expand their cooperation in developing and applying machines and equipment, processes and quality materials required for the manufacture of these goods.

Cooperation in this area shall be aimed at the mutual expansion of shipments of consumer articles, including durables from the USSR and products of the light industry from the PPR. The sides shall take measures to systematically expand and up-date the assortment and raise the quality of mutually supplied goods. What is more, various forms of cooperation shall be employed to broaden the exchange of consumer goods through both internal trade and consumer cooperative societies and by way of frontier exchange.

In the area of *transport*, the two countries shall concentrate on ensuring ever larger shipments of goods by equipping the various types of transport with progressive technical facilities, perfecting the technology of handling and carrying goods and coordinating the development of appropriate transportation junctions and main lines. With a view to improving transport services for the inhabitants of the Polish capital the Soviet Union shall continue to provide assistance in constructing the Warsaw Metro.

In the area of *scientific and technical cooperation* the relevant ministries and departments and the Academies of Sciences of the two countries shall concentrate on the further joint fundamental and applied researches with a view to making fuller use of the latest achievements in science and technology and widen direct contacts between scientists and divisions of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR and the Polish Academy of Sciences.

The sides shall take measures to elaborate a joint comprehensive programme of scientific and technical development for the long term with due regard for the work being carried out in this field by the CMEA member-countries. This programme shall be used when drawing up bilateral five-year plans of scientific and technical cooperation. In their joint endeavour to develop new machines, technologies and instruments the sides shall take measures to unify and standardize articles produced, which shall be equal to the world's highest technical level, make ever more effective use of scientific and technical experience, and coordinate the countries' activity in the area of purchases (sales) of documentation and licences.

. . .

For the successful accomplishment of the tasks of Soviet-Polish economic, scientific and technical cooperation the sides deem it necessary to improve its *forms and methods*. They proceed from the fact that their cooperation shall rest on a planned long-term basis. Economic and organizational conditions shall be provided for furthering specialization and cooperation in production, for pooling efforts in the fields of science and technology and developing direct contacts between associations, enterprises and other economic organizations in the USSR and the PPR.

The sides attach special importance to deeper coordination of their economic, scientific and technical policies, joint decisions on the most important

macroeconomic problems of mutual interest, and ever greater direct interaction of the planning and economic bodies of both countries in the spheres of science, technology and material production.

The sides have agreed to jointly determine the long-term trends of cooperation between the USSR and the PPR and to coordinate measures aimed at ever fuller utilization of production capacities, joint construction and modernization of industrial projects, and establishment of stable economic, scientific and technical ties between the two countries.

With this aim in mind the sides shall appreciably extend coordination of their five-year national economic development plans. During this work they shall determine the priority and ways of resolving specific problems with due regard to the availability of resources for the purpose.

Greater progress shall be made in developing intra-sectoral collaboration based primarily on cooperation in production and direct contacts between economic organizations. The sides deem it advisable to expand in every way possible direct contacts between work collectives. With a view to better acquaint with the economic and cultural achievements of the Soviet and Polish peoples the two countries shall promote various forms of *recreation and tourism*. Special emphasis shall continue on the development of organized exchanges of groups of young people, work collectives of foremost enterprises and individual groups of specialists. Measures shall be taken to organize cooperation in developing tourist facilities in both countries.

Broader cooperation between the trade unions will play an important role in these types of activity.

Provision shall be made for a wider sharing of experience between the central planning and economic bodies on questions of improving economic planning and management methods.

The sides shall consolidate the treaty basis of cooperation by signing long-term treaties and agreements at the level of governments, ministries and departments, as well as economic organizations.

The active participation of the USSR and the PPR in the preparation and execution of collective programmes, coordinated plans of multilateral integration measures of the CMEA member-countries, and multilateral agreements within the framework of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance shall help

implement the provisions of the present document. The understandings, plans and agreements incorporated into these programmes shall find reflection in the measures relating to the bilateral cooperation between the USSR and the PPR, as well as in the macro-economic plans of the two countries.

Control over fulfilment of the present Programme shall be exercised by the Intergovernmental Soviet-Polish Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation which has as its task the coordination of activity in this area being carried out by two countries' planning and economic bodies.

The present Programme shall come into effect on the date of its signing and shall continue in force till December 31, 2000.

Done at Moscow, in duplicate, this fourth day of May, 1984, in the Russian and Polish languages, both texts being equally authentic.

**For the Union of Soviet
Socialist Republics
K. CHERNENKO**

**For the Polish People's
Republic
W. JARUZELSKI**

CSO: 1812/257

DEVELOPMENT OF FOREIGN TRADE WITH CUBA

Moscow FOREIGN TRADE in English No 7, Jul 84 pp 13-16

[Article by Viktor Kolodkov entitled: "USSR-Cuba: Development of Foreign Trade"]

[Excerpts]

Establishment and development of foreign trade ties between the USSR and the Republic of Cuba are directly connected with the Cuban Revolution which this year marked its 25th anniversary.

Since 1961 the USSR and Cuba have been annually concluding protocols on the trade turnover, specifying the mutual delivery volumes. In 1965 a new trade agreement was concluded. In 1976 the first five-year agreement on trade turnover and payments was signed and from that year mutual settlements for goods have been undertaken in transferable rubles. A number of other agreements specifying the terms of the two countries' trade was signed.

At present the Soviet Union, as before, takes first place in Cuba's foreign trade, its share is nearly 70 per cent of Cuba's foreign trade. Among the USSR's trade partners Cuba occupies the seventh place, its share being nearly five per cent of USSR foreign trade.

All in all over the current five-year plan period USSR-Cuba trade turnover will be approximately 34,000 million rubles, 80 per cent higher than in 1976-1980.

In 1981-1985 deliveries to Cuba of Soviet tractors will increase more than 34 per cent, lorries by 64 per cent, cars by 164 per cent, and excavators by 55 per cent. The deliveries of furnace fuel oil, diesel fuel, cereals, household goods and recreational facilities, etc., will grow. Cuba's goods deliveries to the USSR, such as: raw sugar, citrus, nickel-containing products, rum and some other goods will also increase.

The USSR established preferential prices for Cuba's major export goods. Thus, such prices have been fixed on raw sugar since 1961, and on nickel-

containing products since 1973. For the current five-year plan period preferential prices were established on fresh citrus.

The prices for Soviet goods, which were supplied to Cuba until 1976, were based on average world prices of the previous year. Beginning from 1976 they are being established, just the same as with other CMEA countries, on the basis of average world prices adopted in the preceding five years.

Greater volumes of Soviet goods deliveries as compared to those of Cuba's caused by the shortage of Cuba's export resources, despite the preferential character of prices, predetermine the positive payment balance in favour of the USSR.

Up to now, to balance the trade turnover and service settlements, Cuba has been granted long-term favourable credits. In 1972 Cuba was granted a delay up to 1986 in paying off its credits.

Oil, petroleum products, coal, metals constitute the greatest share in the structure of Soviet export to Cuba; 28 per cent—machinery and equipment, then cereals and foodstuffs, timber, fertilizers, industrial consumer goods, chemical and other products.

Soviet goods deliveries are of great importance for assuring Cuban economy's requirements. The Soviet Union is the sole or major supplier of goods of vital significance for the development of Cuba's economy such as: oil and petroleum products (100 per cent of its import), fertilizers (91 per cent), rolled ferrous and non-ferrous metals (70 per cent), cereals (94 per cent), lorries and cars (70 per cent), etc. During the last five-year plan period (1976-1980) Cuba received nearly 36,000 Soviet tractors, 18,000 lorries and 21,000 cars, 870 sugar-cane harvesters and 1,590 sets of completing

items for their assembly, 1,578 sugar-cane loaders, 1,154 bulldozers, 1,083 excavators, 508 truck-cranes, 1,380 metal-cutting machine tools and many other types of Soviet industrial engineering products.

Machinery and equipment delivery volumes, besides completing equipment in 1982, amounted to over 500 million rubles, including spare parts worth approximately 150 million rubles. Machinery and equipment are being supplied for Cuba's all industrial sectors: sugar and food, metallurgical, light, machine-building, building materials, etc. These shipments include: power-generating equipment, metal-cutting and woodworking machine tools, press-forging plant, textile machines, geological prospecting and drilling equipment, bearings, communication facilities, instruments, completing items, spare parts, etc. As for transportation facilities and road-building machinery almost the whole range of this group of goods is supplied: lorries, cars and special vehicles, trailers, ships and marine equipment, aircraft, helicopters and aircraft equipment, diesel locomotives, vans, railway inspection cars, loaders, bulldozers, motor graders, rollers, motor cycles and mopeds.

Deliveries of agricultural machinery must be mentioned specially. Jointly with Cuba highly productive models of sugar-cane harvesters were designed. From 1977 they have been assembled at the Holguin factory (capacity 600 harvesters per year) constructed with USSR assistance. The USSR supplies this factory with completing items. At present 2,885 such harvesters are operating at sugar-cane plantations. They harvest 50 per cent of the sugar cane thanks to which manual labour is considerably reduced. Soviet tractors,

sprinklers and various agricultural machines are widely used in Cuba's agriculture.

When utilizing Soviet machinery great stress is placed on maintenance. In 1976 a special agreement was concluded under which Soviet foreign trade associations render great assistance in training Cuban specialists for maintaining Soviet machinery. For this purpose a number of Soviet associations' technical centres are being set up in Cuba.

Of great importance are raw material deliveries for a number of Cuba's industrial sectors. This mainly applies to oil and petroleum products, the basic fuel for many industrial enterprises and transportation facilities. Besides, the USSR supplies Cuba with pig iron, non-ferrous metals, scrap, rolled ferrous and non-ferrous metals, coke, coal, timber, cardboard, paper, cellulose, sulphur, fertilizers, rubber engineering components, a wide range of chemical and pharmaceutical goods, cotton, etc. The fulfilment of production plans in Cuba's many industrial sectors depends on these raw materials, especially so since the possibilities of purchasing these goods from the capitalist countries are rather limited.

The USSR's deliveries of cereals, legume, rice, wheat flour, fish, canned food and some other goods are of great consequence for supplying the population with foodstuffs (although certain progress has been achieved in developing its own food industry in Cuba). Various consumer goods such as TV and radio sets, refrigerators, washing machines, cameras, clocks and watches, bicycles, clothing, kitchenware, medicines, are delivered to more fully meet the people's requirements.

As Cuba's economy develops so does the structure and the range of goods supplied by the Soviet Union. With USSR technical assistance large industrial projects are being constructed in Cuba. The development of the machine-building industry will make it possible for Cuba to stop importing certain types of machinery and equipment. Even now the country turns out a substantial portion of equipment for the sugar industry. Due to construction of factories manufacturing agricultural machinery and trailers, assembly enterprises, etc., the purchases of these goods from other countries are reduced. The increased production of spare parts will also enable reductions of their import to be made. The expansion of the existing and construction of a new petroleum-refining factory in Cienfuegos is changing the oil and petroleum product delivery structure. The first atomic power station being constructed in Juragua will satisfy the increasing demands for electric power. There are favourable prospects of Cuba obtaining its own oil.

The construction in Cuba of enterprises of the textile, pulp-and-paper industries, factories manufacturing plates from bagasse, ferroconcrete sleepers, the expansion of production of rolled ferrous metals, the increased timber logging, etc., will also affect the import of the corresponding goods.

At the same time the development of the economy will require greater purchases of a number of goods, particularly, certain raw materials. The import, also from the USSR, includes new goods, for instance, more sophisticated machinery.

The USSR's import from Cuba at present comprises sugar—90 per cent, nickel-containing products—six per cent, citrus—nearly two per cent, the remaining portions are: tobacco products, rum and liqueurs, products of citrus processing, etc. Since 1960 up to now about 60 million tons of sugar have been bought from Cuba. Its deliveries, mainly in the first half of the year, load the Soviet sugar factories' productive capacities in the period when they do not process sugar beet. The sugar import from Cuba helps more fully meet the requirements of the USSR economy for this important product.

The work on coordinating the economic plans of the USSR and the Republic of Cuba for 1986-1990, in the course of which the directions of development of the two countries' economic cooperation, including foreign trade, will be specified, has already begun. Goods deliveries will be undertaken in accordance with the planned economic, scientific and technical cooperation as well as the development of specialization and cooperation in production. We have all reasons to believe that the two countries' foreign trade will further progress in the interests of their national economies and improve the living standards of the peoples in the USSR and Cuba.

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USSR-EAST EUROPE BILATERAL TRADE

USSR-GDR JOINT ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES REVIEWED

Moscow FOREIGN TRADE in English No 6, Jun 84 pp 11-13

[Article by Igor Alexandrov: "USSR-GDR: By Joint Efforts"]

[Text] The GDR's 'economic development, its successful solution of such economic problems as providing power resources and raw materials and introduction of the latest scientific and technical advances is occurring in cooperation with other fraternal countries among which is the Soviet Union. The annual mutual trade growth and substantial share of each country in their common trade turnover witness this. In the current five-year-plan period the two countries' trade volume will be 1.6 times greater than in the 1976-1980 period.

Economic and technical cooperation in constructing industrial and other projects is one of the important forms of USSR-GDR foreign economic relations. The strengthening and improvement of the machine-building base and deepening of specialization and cooperation in production of machinery and equipment promote this cooperation. In the Soviet machinery and equipment export to the GDR the deliveries of equipment for complete enterprises constitute a considerable share. In

particular, in the years of the 10th five-year-plan period their portion in the Soviet machinery and equipment export to the GDR grew from 9.8 per cent in 1975 up to 12.8 per cent in 1980 (17.8 per cent in 1982). In the current five-year-plan period the delivery volume is to increase nearly 1.5 times relative to that in the 1976-1980 period.

The economic and technical cooperation in constructing the GDR economic projects is aimed primarily at realizing a number of large-scale projects in power engineering, ferrous metallurgy and chemistry, at developing radio and television broadcasting systems, at expanding capacities in the civil engineering industry and creating automatic technological process control systems.

In cooperation with Soviet organizations in the GDR nearly 50 projects were constructed or reconstructed in various economic sectors among which are: the Thierbach thermal power station (capacity 840,000 kW) with 210 MW power blocks; the

Boxberg thermal power station (capacity 3,520,000 kW), one of the largest in Europe operating on lignite; two stages of the Nord atomic power station named after Bruno Leuschner; the Rheinsberg atomic power station (capacity 70,000 kW), the firstling of the GDR's atomic power engineering which is at present a base for training national personnel for operating atomic power stations.

The GDR takes the first place among the CMEA member-countries and is the leading one in Europe in the production of electric power per capita (over 6,100 kWh). Over recent years the country's power consumption has greatly increased in agriculture, in the domestic field and railway transport due to its transfer to electric traction. As a result of realization of a programme for constructing thermal and atomic power stations with large unit capacity power blocks a qualitatively new power base implementing the latest scientific and technical achievements will be created which will further increase labour productivity and the production efficiency in the Republic.

The commissioning (by 1990-1992) of all the electric power capacities being created with the Soviet Union's participation, will make it possible for the GDR to more than double the electric power stations' rated capacities as against those in 1970. The share of the electric power stations' rated capacities put into use with

USSR assistance in the last five-year-plan period alone (1976-1980) was over 60 per cent in the total increment of these capacities. In 1982, electric power stations constructed in cooperation with Soviet organizations generated 47 per cent of the GDR's electric power.

The two countries' cooperation in ferrous metallurgy is successfully progressing. In the GDR at the Ost iron-and-steel works a steel sheet rolling-mill complex (productivity nearly 1.5 million tons of sheet per year) was constructed with USSR technical assistance. It comprises the "1700" automated rolling mill, a skin-rolling mill, stand bell-type furnaces for annealing steel rolls, automated units for the slitting and cross-cutting of sheets, mechanic and repair shops, etc. The Ost complex is the country's major producer of cold-rolled sheet required for mechanical engineering, especially, the automobile and electrical engineering industries. The putting of this complex into operation reduced the import of this sheet from the capitalist countries.

Through joint efforts of the two countries' specialists the Polimir-60 installation manufacturing high-pressure polyethylene (capacity 60,000 tons per year) was constructed. Thanks to this the country's output of high-pressure polyethylene doubled and now it is even exported to other countries.

As pointed out at the 9th and 10th SUPG Congresses the housing construction programme is the core of the Party's social policy envisaging gradual solution of the housing problem. Application of the large-panel housing construction method due to which a mechanized process of assembling dwellings from large-size panel structures and parts is possible

has raised the level of civil engineering industrialization. At present in the GDR with Soviet organizations' participation three large-panel house-building factories (total capacity 420,000 square metres per year) were constructed in Bautzen, Zwickau and Dessau, as well as a number of production lines manufacturing panels, reinforcing cages and bathroom-and-lavatory units at some reconstructed house-building complexes.

USSR-GDR cooperation in geological explorations is very fruitful. With Soviet organizations' participation in the GDR considerable natural gas deposits were discovered which promoted the further development of the country's gas industry. Prerequisites for stable gas extraction (approximately 10,000 to 12,000 million cu.m per year) were created.

Natural gas extracted in the country in 1983, specialists say, is equivalent in power terms to 120 to 130 million tons of lignite.

With USSR organizations' assistance geological prospecting for solid minerals (lignite, tin-ore and aluminium raw material) is being conducted in the GDR.

During the years of cooperation many Soviet specialists have been sent to the GDR to render assistance in constructing projects. Large numbers of GDR's citizens have undertaken vocational training at similar enterprises in the USSR.

As Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the SUPG Central Committee, Chairman of the State Council of the GDR, in his report to the 10th SUPG Congress pointed out: "With the development of socialism in the GDR economic and technical cooperation with the Soviet Union is becoming closer and its importance for the stability and dynamism of our economy is increasing."

Last year Soviet organizations

helped put into operation in the GDR: power block No. 3 (capacity 500 MW) at the Jänschwalde thermal power station, a tube electric welding mill (productivity 85,000 tons of tubes per year) at the Karl-Marx-Stadt rolling mill factory, the South gas pipeline automatic control system, production lines manufacturing panels and reinforcing cages at the Gera house-building complex.

At present with the USSR's participation giant power projects are under construction, such as: the Jänschwalde thermal power station, the first stage of the Stendal atomic power station with 1,000 MW power blocks. Construction of the third and fourth stages of the Nord atomic power station continues. Work on the further expansion of Ost, the country's largest iron-and-steel works, in particular, the construction of a hot-rolling mill shop, reconstruction of separate metallurgical projects and the building of a number of chemical installations (for example, for manufacturing carbon black, etc.) is planned. USSR and GDR specialists work on raising the capacity of the installation for manufacturing Polymir-60 high-pressure polyethylene up to 70,000 to 75,000 tons per year. Soviet organizations jointly with GDR organizations are planning the reconstruction of the Sachsenwerke electric machine engineering works. An installation for drying fodder yeast at the Pirna cellulose factory is soon to be put into operation.

Equipment of the Intersputnik system space communication station will be replaced by the next generation equipment. Cooperation in developing the GDR radio broadcasting system will continue. Geological survey and geological explorations for gas and solid minerals continue.

Mutual technical assistance in strengthening the agricultural production technical base is a new trend in the USSR-GDR economic and technical cooperation.

Interaction in this sphere of the agro-industrial complex is due to the fact that our countries have for a long time been supplying one another with considerable quantities of agricultural machinery and tractors. Specialists determined that the raising of the enterprises' technical level based on their joint reconstruction is one of the radical measures for increasing the imported agricultural machinery's efficiency and reducing the need for spare parts. Last December in the course of the 33rd meeting of the USSR-GDR Intergovernmental Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation an agreement on reconstruction of enterprises repairing agricultural machinery was signed. By 1986 sixteen enterprises will be reconstructed, including four in the GDR repairing units of Soviet energy saturated tractors and restoring parts for them and 12 enterprises in the Soviet Union for repairing GDR fodder collecting machines and restoring tractor power units.

Within the Petrobaltik international economic organization (the USSR, Poland and the GDR) the GDR participates in geological survey and geological explorations for oil and gas being conducted in the Baltic Sea on these countries' continental shelf. In 1983 wells were drilled from a floating drilling rig on the Polish shelf and preparatory work for drilling on the GDR shelf was begun.

The GDR together with other CMEA member-countries actively participates in constructing integ-

ration projects in the Soviet Union such as the Mozyr fodder yeast factory, a power transmission line linking the Khmel'nitsky atomic power station (the USSR) with Rzeszow (Poland), main gas pipelines including the Urengoi-Uzhgorod export gas pipeline (work on the section in the Ivan-Frankovsk region was completed in 1983) and the Yelets-Serpukhov gas pipeline declared a GDR youth construction project. The GDR builders and erectors build compressor stations for these gas pipelines, also housing and communal projects alongside them. The GDR supplied wheel excavators, cranes (lifting capacity 60 and 125 t), powerful compressors, evaporator systems, etc. for these projects. As part of its participation in developing capacities for manufacturing ferri-ferous raw material in the USSR the GDR will deliver traction equipment, ball mills, cone-type crushers, lifting-and-conveying equipment.

Over recent years the fraternal countries' specialization and cooperation in production has progressed greatly. In particular, the GDR participates in multilateral specialization and cooperation in manufacturing equipment for atomic power stations being built in the USSR and other CMEA member-countries. GDR enterprises turn out special high-pressure accessories, transport technological equipment, large lifting capacity electric overhead travelling cranes for engine rooms, centrifugal pumps, etc.

USSR and GDR organizations cooperate in constructing industrial enterprises in third countries. The GDR, for instance, supplies certain types of rolling-mill equipment for iron-and-steel works in Algeria, Turkey and Iran, being constructed with

USSR assistance, and equipment for reconstructing sugar mills in Cuba. In 1983 the deliveries of rolling-mill equipment for an iron-and-steel works in Nigeria were completed; similar equipment is being supplied for the José Martí iron-and-steel works under construction in Cuba.

At present the two countries are preparing the state plans of economic and social development for the next five-year-plan period for coordination. Great importance in this work is attached to the further development of our countries' cooperation in capital construction, primarily, in constructing atomic power engineering projects; cooperation in constructing and reconstructing ferrous metallurgy and chemical projects will continue.

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USSR-EAST EUROPE BILATERAL TRADE

JOINT SOVIET-CZECH PLANNING

Moscow FOREIGN TRADE in English No 6, Jun 84 pp 18-19

[Article by Yuri Gavilov: "Soviet-Czechoslovak Cooperation in Economy, Science and Technology"]

[Text]

During the 24th meeting of the Soviet-Czechoslovak Intergovernmental Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, in December 1983, the parties exchanged information about progress made in realizing understandings reached at the summit talks of Soviet and Czechoslovak delegations held in 1982 and coordinated measures for their fulfilment.

The agreed measures specified the procedure of conducting consultations between planning bodies while coordinating the two countries' national economic five-year plans (1986-1990). In particular the arrangement of the first stage of consultations in 1984 was clarified. The Commission entrusted relevant ministries and departments with preparing, on the basis of the measures agreed for coordination of plans, proposals aimed at expanding production, scientific and technical cooperation in pertinent industries, deepening specialization and cooperation in production, at obtaining higher technical levels and quality of the products exchanged, at ensuring the supply of machinery and equipment with spare parts, and at increasing mutual shipments of some goods in order to curtail their import from the non-socialist world.

The cooperating ministries and departments were asked to begin procedures for prolonging agreements currently in force and conclude new ones on specialization and cooperation in production and on scientific and technical cooperation for the period starting after 1985, and have this work completed by the end of the current five-year period.

The Commission considered the reports on the progress made in drawing up draft Guidelines of Soviet-Czechoslovak Long-term Cooperation in Science and Technology up to the year 2000 (on some subjects for a longer period). The meeting agreed the List of paramount comprehensive inter-sectoral studies in science and technology offered for cooperation in the next five-year-plan period. The sides agreed to prepare in the first quarter of 1984 the programme and time-limits for holding consultations on coordinating the contents of the science and technology plans for 1986-1990.

To effect control over the implementation of the Long-term Programme for the Development of Specialization and Cooperation in Production (up to 1990) the meeting was given information by interested ministries about the developing cooperation in mechanical engineering for the food and electronic industries. The work done resulted in the ministries' completing the coordination of their long-term directions of cooperation in making and improving machinery and equipment for factories manufacturing loose and granulated animal feeds, dry milk products and production equipment for brewing beer and preparing malt. The parties also agreed to draw up a draft agreement on scientific, technical and economic cooperation in this field. In addition an understanding was reached on the conclusion of a long-term contract for shipping machines to make and pack cigarettes from Czechoslovakia to the USSR.

In electronics a new agreement is planned to be signed on specialization and cooperation in production. Cooperating ministries confirmed that more than 180 types of Soviet transistors, diodes and integrated circuits are, in their technical standards, capable of replacing similar articles imported from the capitalist countries.

While discussing Soviet-Czechoslovak trade turnover the Commission noted that the two countries' mutual trade was developing successfully. During the first eleven months of 1983 Soviet-Czechoslovak trade was more than 14 per cent greater than in the same period of 1982. Mutual shipments were basically effected in time-limits stipulated in the contracts. At the same time the meeting pointed out that some Soviet and Czechoslovak goods shipments were delayed over the contractual time of delivery due to transportation difficulties.

The Commission took into consideration the fact that on December 1, 1983, a Protocol on Trade Turnover and Payments between the USSR and Czechoslovakia for 1984 was signed in Moscow. Under the Protocol mutual goods deliveries are to exceed the 1983 level by approximately 12 per cent. The sides agreed to brisk up the signing of contracts to speed up shipments of goods in accordance with the fixed time-limits. Foreign trade organizations were advised to give more attention to on time deliveries of machines and equipment for projects soon to be commissioned, goods for agriculture, spare parts in the agreed range, etc. The meeting stressed the great importance of the Protocol signed on November 23, 1983, to the Agreement between the Governments of the USSR and Czechoslovakia dated June 5, 1974, on cooperation in further improving the servicing of machines, equipment and instruments mutually exchanged.

Considering the progress made in fulfilling the Soviet-Czechoslovak Agreement on cooperation in building industrial enterprises and other projects in Czechoslovakia the parties stated that the Agreement was on the whole implemented satisfactorily. Interested ministries and departments were given the task of coordinating the list of projects to be completed in the next five-year-plan period. In addition they were asked to compile a list of new projects for economic and technical cooperation in 1986-1990 and prepare proposals for developing cooperation between Soviet and Czechoslovak organizations in constructing industrial enterprises and other projects in third countries.

To improve shipments of foreign trade cargoes between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia the Commission entrusted both countries' transport and foreign trade bodies to hold talks and agree on the volumes and terms of goods to be delivered by rail, water (the Danube river) and road for 1984 to more evenly distribute the cargoes by months and quarters of the year. Transportation in the first six months must not be less than 52 per cent of the annual volume, including railway shipments in large containers of 52,000 units in each direction.

The Commission also considered the fact that both

countries' interested ministries agreed to put the Matevce-Uzhgorod II-Batevo new frontier railway transfer point (1,435 mm gauge) into trial operation by November 7, 1984, a year earlier than planned.

For the sake of control the Commission assessed progress made in realizing the decisions adopted at previous meetings. In particular, it was stated that on November 29, 1983, an agreement was signed on establishing the Soviet-Czechoslovak design and technological bureau, Robot, and an inter-departmental agreement on specialization and cooperation in production of electrical products was concluded on June 30, 1983.

The relevant ministries of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia were commissioned to hasten the drawing up of proposals on cooperation in the production of refrigerator semi-trailers (load-carrying capacity 22 tons) at the Tiraspol semi-trailer factory, to improve motorcycle production technology at the Minsk works, arrange cooperative manufacture of small-sized tractors, set up a joint design bureau to solve technical problems in making equipment for methanol-manufacturing lines (annual capacity 700,000-800,000 tons), organize specialized and cooperative production of equipment for retreading and repairing tyres.

In the course of the meeting the sides signed a sectoral subprogramme for developing specialization and cooperation in medical equipment production between the USSR and Czechoslovakia up to 1990.

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TRADE WITH INDUSTRIALIZED COUNTRIES

PROTOCOL ON COOPERATION WITH FRANCE, 1980-1990

Arkhipov in Paris for Signing

Moscow FOREIGN TRADE in English No 7, Jul 84 p 50

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text]

I.V. Arkhipov, First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, was in Paris from January 30 till February 3, 1984, on an official visit upon the invitation of the French Government. Meetings and discussions were held with F. Mitterrand, President of France, P. Mauroy, Prime Minister, C. Cheysson, Minister of External Relations, E. Cresson, Minister of Foreign Trade and Tourism, J. Delors, Minister of Economy and Finance and L. Fabius, Minister of Industry.

~~Both~~ sides were pleased to note the progressive development of economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and France for which there are broad prerequisites. They expressed their conviction of the need for a further expansion of the Soviet-French dialogue now acquiring greater significance in the present tense situation in Europe and the world.

I.V. Arkhipov emphasized that trade, economic, scientific and technical cooperation was an important component of Soviet-French bilateral relations. For the period from 1980 till 1983 the trade turnover between the USSR and France amounted to 15,700 million rubles, exceeding already by over 70 per cent the volume of trade between the USSR and France for the whole of the preceding five-year period. Guided by the invariable policy of the Soviet Union for the development of relations with France, the Soviet delegation came to Paris with specific proposals aimed at further expanding trade and balancing it, elaborating prospects for cooperation and spreading

it to new fields and directions. The Soviet Union proceeds from the premise that France will still abstain from a policy of sanctions and embargoes and that the further expansion of Soviet-French trade on a balanced basis will make a favourable impact on the whole complex of relations between the USSR and France.

The visit resulted in the signing of the Protocol to the Long-Term Programme for the Extension of Economic, Industrial and Technical Cooperation between the USSR and France for 1980-1990 of April 28, 1979.

Soviet-French Protocol

Moscow FOREIGN TRADE in English No 7, Jul 84 pp 50-51

["Protocol to the Long-Term Programme for the Extension of Economic, Industrial and Technical Cooperation Between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the French Republic for 1980-1990"]

[Text]

The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the French Republic, referring to the provisions of the Agreement on the Development of Economic, Technical and Industrial Cooperation of October 27, 1971, the Long-Term Programme for the Extension of Economic, Industrial and Technical Cooperation for 1980-1990,

noting with satisfaction the substantial progress reached in the field of economic cooperation between the USSR and France,

confirming their intention to give a new impetus to the development and consolidation of economic cooperation between both countries,

have agreed as follows:

1. The Long-Term Programme for the Extension of Economic, Industrial and Technical Cooperation for 1980-1990 is being successfully implemented and contributing to the expansion of economic relations between the USSR and France on a long-term basis.

The Parties consider that the implementation of the Long-Term Programme considerably contributes to the practical realization of the understanding reached between the Parties in 1979 to take all necessary measures for ensuring a further substantial balanced growth of trade during 1980-1985 over the level attained in the

preceding five-year period with the aim of reaching on the whole average development rates of Soviet-French trade marked during the said five-year period.

The Parties were pleased to note that for the whole of 1980-1983 the trade turnover surpassed the volume of trade between the USSR and France in the entire five-year period of 1975-1979 by over 70 per cent.

The Parties agreed on the necessity to take, beginning from 1984, measures, within their possibilities, to further develop trade on a balanced basis.

2. In the field of participation of French firms in the construction of industrial projects in the USSR, major contracts were concluded for French firms to supply complete sets of equipment, in particular, for two plants manufacturing stationary drilling platforms and modules, for a hot pipe forming shop, for making dynamo steel, equipment for shops producing fluorides, chemical plant protection means, methionine, a telecommunication system, an automated control system and 6 gas-cooling stations for the Urengoy-Uzhgorod gas pipeline, equipment for removing sulphur from gas at the Astrakhan field.

Negotiations are under way between Soviet foreign trade organizations and French firms on the purchase from France of equipment and technical documentation for the construction, reconstruction and re-equipment of facilities in the machine-building, chemical, oil and gas industries, ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, automobile, light, food and other industries, as well as for railway transport.

For the purpose of expanding cooperation further the Parties agreed to supplement the Long-Term Programme of April 28, 1979, with projects listed in Annex 1 (Section A) to this Protocol.

The Parties express the wish for the negotiations on these projects to be successfully finalized.

3. In the field of cooperation in constructing industrial projects in France the Parties agreed to continue efforts in the direction of further developing this cooperation on the basis of deliveries of Soviet equipment, licences and technical documentation.

In order to extend further this form of cooperation the Parties agreed to supplement the Long-Term Programme of April 28, 1979, with projects listed in Annex 1 (Section B) to this Protocol.

4. Positive results have been reached in the direction of economic cooperation provided for in Article 2 (b) of the Long-Term Programme.

5. The Parties agreed to take measures for the expansion of industrial cooperation between Soviet organizations and French firms and render them every assistance to complete the negotiations on projects indicated in Supplement 3 to the Long-Term Programme of April 28, 1979.

For the purpose of expanding this form of cooperation the Parties agreed to supplement the Long-Term Programme with the projects listed in Annex 2 to this Protocol.

6. The Parties note that there are favourable possibilities for extending cooperation in agriculture on the basis of the Agreement of March 24, 1975. They agreed to actively promote cooperation in this field between Soviet organizations and French firms.

The Parties agreed that sales to the Soviet Union of equipment for the agro-industrial complex as a follow-up of the French Agroprom Exhibition in 1982 should be expanded.

7. The Parties agreed, starting this year, to intensify efforts to better balance the mutual trade with consideration of the additional gas deliveries provided for in the agreement between V/O Sojuzgazexport and Gaz de France, and in accordance with Item 1 of this Protocol.

In this connection the Parties set the aim to substantially increase in 1984, as compared to 1982 and 1983, the volume of contracts for the delivery to the USSR of French machinery and equipment. They noted that on a number of projects listed in Annex 1 French firms had submitted proposals and at present were holding negotiations with Soviet foreign trade organizations. The Parties express the wish for these negotiations to be successfully finalized this year with full agreement on technical and commercial conditions.

The Parties also agreed, proceeding from existing possibilities, to considerably increase deliveries from France to the USSR in 1984 and subsequent years of ferrous metallurgical products (rolled stock and pipes), chemical and petrochemical goods (including superphosphoric acid and lubricants), agricultural and food products (for which the increase may amount to about 15 per cent in 1984 as compared to 1983), and consumer goods, looking for possibilities of their diversification.

8. The Parties agreed to take measures for intensifying cooperation in the field of railway transport, in particular, on projects indicated in Annex 1 to this Protocol.

9. The cooperation on projects listed in Annexes 1 and 2 to this Protocol will be effected in accordance with the provisions of the Agreement of October 27, 1971, and the Long-Term Programme of April 28, 1979.

10. This Protocol shall be an integral part of the Long-Term Programme of April 28, 1979, and shall enter into force from the date of its signing.

Done in Paris on February 3, 1984, in two originals, each in the Russian and French languages, both texts being equally authentic.

**For the Government of the Union of Soviet
Socialist Republics
I.V. ARKHIPOV**

**For the Government of
the French Republic
PIERRE MAUROY**

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TRADE WITH LDC'S

REPORT ON TRADE PROTOCOLS

Soviet-N. Korean Trade Protocol

Moscow FOREIGN TRADE in English No 6, Jun 84 p 17

[Text] A Protocol on Trade Turnover and Payments between the Soviet Union and the Korean People's Democratic Republic for 1984 was signed in Moscow, 28 February. The Protocol provides for the shipments from the USSR to the KPDR of machines and equipment, raw and other materials.

The Korean People's Democratic Republic, in its turn, will export to the USSR non-ore minerals, rolled ferrous metals, nonferrous metals, cement, vegetables and fruit, consumer goods.

The fulfillment of obligations assumed in the Protocol, on a mutually beneficial basis, will extend the two countries' trade relations.

The Protocol was signed by I. T. Grishin, USSR deputy minister of foreign trade and Li Song Rok, deputy foreign trade minister of the Korean People's Democratic Republic.

Soviet-Angolan Agreements

Moscow FOREIGN TRADE in English No 6, Jun 84 p 19

[Text] In Moscow last January the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Angola signed an agreement on developing Angola's fishing industry. The agreement provides Angola with technical assistance in constructing a fishing port, a fish-processing enterprise, a ship-repair dock, and other facilities.

A protocol on economic and technical cooperation was also signed under which the USSR is to render Angola assistance in building hospitals, oil tank farms, farm machinery repair shops.

The documents were signed by A. I. Kachanov, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and Lopo do Nascimento, Angola's minister of planning.

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TRADE WITH LDC'S

TRADE PROTOCOLS SIGNED

Soviet-Kampuchean Protocol

Moscow FOREIGN TRADE in English No 7, Jul 84 p 38

[Text]

A Trade and Payments Protocol between the USSR and the People's Republic of Kampuchea for 1984 was signed in Pnompenh.

Under this year's Protocol shipments to Kampuchea of such Soviet output as machines and equipment, oil products, bitumen, ferrous and non-ferrous metals and chemicals will be continued. These are necessary for ensuring the normal functioning of the young Republic's economy, for raising the Kampuchean people's living standards.

The Protocol also provides for deliveries of Kampuchean products to the USSR, primarily natural rubber, valuable woods, tobacco.

Taing Saroem, Kampuchea's Minister of Commerce, and O.V. Bostorin, USSR Ambassador in the People's Republic of Kampuchea, signed the Protocol.

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USSR-PDRY Protocol

Moscow FOREIGN TRADE in English No 7, Jul 84 p 38

[Text]

The 1984 Trade Protocol signed between the USSR and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen assures expanded trade between the two countries and a wider range of mutually delivered goods. The Soviet Union will supply the PDRY with tractors,

bulldozers, farm machinery, metal-cutting machine tools, spare parts, oil products, cement, timber, slate, tyres, and also some consumer goods and foodstuffs such as refrigerators, gas-stoves, cameras, electric lamps, sewing machines, musical instruments, toys, plates and dishes and other kitchen ware, sugar, tomato paste, condensed milk, green peas, confectionery, etc.

The Protocol envisages exports to the USSR from the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen of some commodities such as fish, cotton, paints, footwear, cigarettes, perfumery, and other national industry products.

The successful development of Soviet-Yemeni commercial relations and increased trade turnover in the recent years reflect both countries' aspirations for strengthening and expanding friendship and all-round cooperation in the economic, political, scientific, cultural and other fields.

The new Protocol on Trade Turnover will, undoubtedly, be conducive to wider trade cooperation between the two countries. Direct trade relations between the USSR and PDRY were established after the people of South Yemen had won state independence in 1967. On February 7, 1969, the first Trade Agreement was signed under which the parties granted each other the most-favoured-nation treatment. The Agreement also specified the range of goods for mutual trade. Simultaneously an Agreement on Economic and Technical Cooperation was concluded. Since that day trade between the two countries began increasing rapidly and it was also promoted by the signing on November 3, 1969, of a Protocol on the USSR Trade Representation and its establishment in Aden. In 1978 the two countries' trade was worth 28 million rubles, a more than 20-fold increase compared to the 1968 level.

In 1979 a new step was made in Soviet-Yemeni commercial relations when the parties started trading on a planned basis. Since that year the countries have been signing annual protocols on trade turnover, which define goods quotas for mutual deliveries. The signing on June 2, 1978, of a Protocol on Training Specialists of the PDRY Ministry of Commerce and Supply in the USSR Academy of Foreign Trade and on arranging in Aden courses for that Ministry's officers

on foreign trade organization and technique was of great importance for developing contacts between Soviet and Yemeni foreign trade organizations.

The next stage in USSR-PDRY trade relations was the signing on December 4, 1980, of a Trade Agreement for the 1981-1985 period which laid a stable and long-term foundation for furthering mutual trade.

At present this Agreement, which is concretized by annual protocols on trade turnover, is being successfully implemented.

Over the last five years trade turnover between the Soviet Union and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen increased almost fivefold, in 1983 it reached 141 million rubles.

The signing and realization of the Soviet-Yemeni Protocol on Trade Turnover for 1984 will give a new impetus to expanding and strengthening the two countries' mutually beneficial commercial relations.

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GENERAL

FOREIGN CURRENCY RATES FOR JULY COMPARED

Rates Compared

[Editorial Report] Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian Number 28, July 1984 on page 22 and Number 30, July 1984 on page 21 carry lists of exchange rates issued by the USSR State Bank under the rubric "Bulletin of Exchange Rates of Foreign Currencies" as of 1 July 1984 and 16 July 1984 respectively.

Name of Currency	Exchange Rate in Rubles	
	1 July	16 July
Australian dollars per 100	69.93	67.29
Austrian schillings per 100	4.15	4.12
Albanian leks per 100	11.94	11.94
Dinars of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria per 100	16.15	16.15
British pounds sterling per 100	109.55	107.80
Argentine pesos per 100	1.64	1.52
Afghan afghanis per 100	1.61	1.61
Belgian francs per 1,000	14.26	14.26
Burmese kyats per 100	10.16	10.16
Bulgarian levs per 100	105.26	105.26
Hungarian forints per 100	5.88	5.88
Dongs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam per 100	10.47	10.47
Ghanaian cedis per 100	2.33	2.33
Guinea syli per 100	3.42	3.42
Marks of the GDR per 100	31.25	31.25
Deutsche Marks of the FRG per 100	29.10	28.93
Dutch guilders per 100	25.85	25.65
Greek drachmas per 1,000	7.37	7.37
Danish kroner per 100	7.93	7.93
Egyptian pounds each	1.15	1.15
Indian repees per 100	7.23	7.23
Indonesian rupiahs per 1,000	0.78	0.78
Iraqi dinars each	2.59	2.59
Iranian rials per 100	0.90	0.90
Icelandic kronas per 100	2.69	2.69
Spanish pesetas per 1,000	5.23	5.23
Italian lira per 10,000	4.73	4.72

Dinars of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen each	2.38	2.38
Rials of the Yemen Arab Republic per 100	15.08	15.08
Canadian dollars per 100	61.92	61.75
Yuans of the Peoples's Republic of China per 100	37.53	37.53
Wons of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea per 100	69.44	69.44
Cuban pesos per 100	90.00	90.00
Kuwaiti dinars each	2.70	2.70
Lebanese pounds per 100	13.58	13.58
Libyan dinars each	2.68	2.68
Malaysian ringgits per 100	35.10	35.10
Mali francs per 1,000	0.94	0.94
Moroccan dirhams per 100	9.65	9.65
Mexican pesos per 1.000	4.18	4.18
Mongolian tugriks per 100	23.92	23.92
Nepalese rupees per 100	5.12	5.12
New Zealand dollars per 100	51.15	51.15
Norwegian kroner per 100	10.17	10.03
Pakistani rupees per 100	5.75	5.75
Polish zloty per 100	1.67	1.67
Portuguese escudos per 1,000	5.69	5.69
Romanian leus per 100	12.05	12.05
Singapore dollars per 100	38.16	38.43
Syrian pounds per 100	20.54	20.54
Somali shillings per 100	5.05	5.05
U.S. dollars per 100	81.45	82.50
Sudanese pounds per 100	62.65	62.65
Tunisian dinars each	1.08	1.08
Turkish lira per 1,000	2.37	2.37
Uruguayan pesos per 100	1.48	1.48
Finnish markkas per 100	13.77	13.77
French francs per 100	9.49	9.43
Czechoslovak korunas per 100	10.00	10.00
Swedish kronas per 100	9.91	9.91
Swiss francs per 100	34.82	34.22
Sri Lanka rupees per 100	3.14	3.41
Ethiopian birrs per 100	39.91	39.91
Yugoslav dinars per 1,000	5.70	5.70
Japanese yen per 1,000	3.42	3.40

Early July Changes

[Editorial Report] Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian Number 28, July 1984 carries on page 22 a 300-word Ye. Zolotarenko article under the rubric "Our Commentary" which notes changes in the exchange rates for 22 foreign currencies. As of 27 June the U.S. dollar's rate rose, while the rates for Belgian francs, Swiss francs, Danish kroner and Swedish kronas declined; these changes were accounted for in a published bulletin. The dollar's rise was based on a 25 June increase in the prime rate by leading American banks, from 12.5 to 13 percent, caused by data on high government budget deficits as well as trade and payment balance deficits. The article states that "As American economists note, the growth in treasury demand for loans, caused by the deficit, led to a conflict with needs of the private sector for credit. Banks proved unable to satisfy both large scale borrowers while the Federal Reserve System--the country's central bank--is conducting a limiting credit and monetary policy with the aim of restraining inflation." The effect of rising interest rates is said to fall most heavily on the developing countries, with currency markets considering that rates will continue to rise. The price of gold is noted as varying around \$368-374 per ounce in the second half of June.

Mid-July Changes

[Editorial Report] Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian Number 30, July 1984 carries on page 21 a 300-word Ye. Zolotarenko article under the rubric "Our Commentary" which notes changes in 15 foreign currency rates. The article claims that the first half of July was characterized by a "currency fever," with the dollar's rate attaining the highest level in 10 years in relation to the FRG Deutsche Mark, at 2.84 Marks per dollar, and a record high level in relation to the British pound sterling, the French franc, and the Canadian dollar. The reason for this change is linked to the U.S. prime rate increase from 12.5 to 13 percent, which caused a corresponding central bank discount rate increase for the FRG and Austria from 4.25 to 4.5 percent and for Sweden from 8.5 to 9.5 percent (in real terms) in order to prevent a capital outflow. "Moreover, currency market dealers, according to the Western press, expect a further growth in interest rates and a hardening of credit and monetary policy in the USA" due to the growing government budget deficit. The price of gold is marked as having fallen from \$370-372 per ounce at the beginning of July to \$338-340 per ounce in the middle of the month.

CSO: 1825/140

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